

# INVENTOR LAKE HAS SUBMARINE THAT RUNS ON WHEELS AT BOTTOM OF SEA

He Has Tried It Off Sandy Hook and Long Island, in the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland and Says He Has Found no Bottom Too Rough to Impede Machine's Progress.

**Inventor Who Has Experimented With New Craft Says if Such a Boat Could Be Employed in Naval Warfare It Could Carry Its Provisions to an Anchored Storehouse in Enemy's Waters and Stay There Indefinitely.**

By Simon Lake.

Inventor of the even keel submarine whose principles have been adopted in the construction of under-sea craft by the United States, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy.

(The ideas which he advances in this article are based on the results of exhaustive experiments.)

THE present war has indicated a perfect and inexpensive weapon to guard the coasts of the United States from a foreign invader. The submarine has shown something of its great capacity, enough to warrant a thorough revision of the defense plans of the United States.

We must put our navy under water before an invader does it with shot and shell.

I should set about the forming of a great fleet of various types of submarine craft which would be capable not only of adequately defending both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, but also able to cross the ocean and bottle the enemy's warships and transports in their home waters. The plan may seem radical—it is radical—but it is founded on the lessons which the war has already taught. The fleets of the Powers have been all but useless.

The German ships are preserved behind barriers in the Kiel Canal; the last report of the great English squadron placed it somewhere to the north of Ireland. Scouting cruisers, destroyers and submarines hold the channel for England. The really effective commerce destruction of Germany, no matter how offensively and inhumanely conducted, has been by the under-water boat.

It is well-nigh impossible to defend against the present submarine—it will be impossible to defend against the submarines which can now be built. For many years the naval constructors of all countries have sought a means of making a warship's hull invulnerable, but they have given up the task.

Bulkhead construction is not feasible; the Lusitania had more compartments and a greater reserve buoyancy than an armored ship can ever have, and yet she sank within a few minutes. The English catch submarines with great steel nets, but these are useless against the type of craft which might be termed an undersea automobile. The Germans have not been able to prevent the transport of the English troops into France, because, as I am informed, the British have run a lane of nets across the channel, mined each side and stationed scores of fast patrol boats on the surface.

This is the ultimate in protection, unless the submarine can travel on the earth below the water; all this elaboration would be fruitless as against the new automobile type.

**UNDER-SEA TACTICS ARE NOT FAIR; WAR NOT A GAME OF FAIRNESS'**

As to the best type of submarine, no defense has been devised which relatively is more efficacious than a sheet of painted canvas against a 40-centimeter rifle. It is said that under-sea tactics are not fair; but war is not a game of fairness.

It was not fair to use a rifle against a bow and arrow, a Monitor against a Merrimac or a mitrailleuse against a mere rifle. The submarine boat is not an adjunct to naval warfare—it is a new and powerful force and must be treated as such.

One hundred and fifty submarine of various sizes and types will render the two coasts of the United States immune. Another 50 will more than guard the colonies. I would distribute 100 of the boats on the Atlantic seaboard and another 50 on the Pacific; the smaller number on the Pacific is because that coast does not offer so many vulnerable spots as the Atlantic.

It would be desirable and highly feasible to carry the war into the camp of the enemy by means of somewhat more powerful craft provided with undersea supply stations. The addition of bottom wheels and a diving compartment completes the efficiency of the submarine. The vessel is what might be termed a submarine automobile, and it may be navigated over the bottom as readily as an automobile on the surface of the earth. The submarine automobile has one great advantage over the surface type in its ability to mount steep grades or go over obstructions, because the vessel is so nearly buoyant that she will mount any obstruction that she can get her bow over.

The early experience proved to me that a submarine could not be satisfactorily navigated submerged in shallow, rough water by the same meth-

## Submarine Is Still in Infancy as a Fighting Force, Says Simon Lake

THE submarine is virtually in its infancy, says Inventor Simon Lake. He holds it must not be mistaken as an adjunct to naval war; it is a new and powerful force—how powerful, how forceful has not yet been determined. The new submarine, says Lake, will be on wheels, and will run about on the bottom of the sea something on the order of the automobile, and will carry stores, fuel and provisions to anchored storehouses beneath the waters.

Given a great flotilla of various types of submarines, Lake says, the United States could not only defend her coasts, but go into the enemy's waters and bottle up warships and transports.

of control as was found to be satisfactory in deep water, for the reason that the vessel would pump up and down with the rise and fall of the sea.

Neither could the vessel lie at rest on the bottom, as the lift of the ground swell in bad weather was sufficient, even with a considerable negative buoyancy, to cause the vessel to pound so badly that the storage battery plates would be destroyed in a few minutes.

I, therefore, suspended the wheels on swinging arms and applied a cushioning cylinder. The hull of the vessel was then free to move up and down, synchronizing with the lift of the ground swell, and at the same time the weight of the wheels kept the submarine close to the bottom and able to keep her position while at rest or to be navigated over the bottom at any speed desired.

### WHEELS TELL DISTANCE WHEN BOAT RUNS ON BOTTOM OF SEA

TRAVELING on wheels along the bottom of the ocean is not so difficult as it seems. I have run many miles in the beds of the Chesapeake and Sandy Hook bays along the Atlantic coast, through Long Island Sound, in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea. I have never seen and the charts do not disclose a bottom which is too rough to be readily navigable. When traveling on the bottom, one need never come to the surface for observation, for the revolution of the wheels gives the distance traveled, the manometer gives the depth and the compass the direction. The position may be found on a correct chart with even more ease than on the surface.

### PRESENT SUBMARINE CRAFT A COMPARATIVELY SMALL ONE

THE danger of unexpected diving has been practically eliminated in the modern designs; the even keel principle, which uses hydroplanes to secure submergence on a level keel, is being very generally used. Most Government stipulate that the submarines shall not vary from an even keel to any considerable extent. The modern craft will not deviate more than five degrees while the old timers frequently went to 45 degrees.

The present submarine is a comparatively small craft, but large enough for its purpose. A submarine for coast defense need not exceed 500 tons.

Germany has craft of 800 tons and may now have larger, while France had a boat of 1100 tons at the opening of the war.

The United States has no submarine in commission of over 500 tons, but Congress has authorized a boat to make a surface speed of 25 knots, and this speed will require a tonnage of at least 1500. Great speed on the surface is possible, but has few advantages as compared with the enormous propelling power required. For instance, the amount of power which will suffice for 100 miles at five knots will carry the same boat only 26 miles at eight and a half-knots and only one mile at 11 knots. If a 15-knot pace requires 1000 horsepower, a 25-knot rate needs 10,000. The cruising radius of the high-speed boat must be very small at limit speed.

The submarine is still a new departure in that it varied uses have only been touched upon.

It would be difficult to say what will be the limit of size, radius and application of the submarine of tomorrow. A submarine may easily be constructed which can carry fuel and stores to cross the Atlantic Ocean at 11 knots, remain in foreign waters a full month and return, without restocking; there are no mechanical limits to size or radius.

### CALLS SUBMARINE THE LOGICAL INSTRUMENT FOR OUR DEFENSE

THE future will hold many new uses for the under-water boat in a commercial way. I expect shortly to see them as cargo vessels between icebound ports. I have already proved their efficiency in under-ice navigation.

It may also be that they offer the solution of the problem of getting foodstuffs through a close blockade.

### ONCE AFTER DAMAGE WAS DONE

THE danger of the discovery of the storehouse, or of the submarine is negligible.

There are dozens of ships sunk in the waters about New York which have never been located. British and French submarines have been lost in localities which are well known, but they have never been located. And it must be remembered that the enemy would learn the presence of the submarine only by the resulting damage. They need never have put themselves in view.

The only limit to the period during which a submarine might remain on station is the endurance of the crew. Coming up at night might provide the needed change; not an entirely satisfactory change, of course, but then it must be remembered war is not essentially comfortable.

The talk of the great special skill and experience required for the navigation of the submarine is nonsense. Only the torpedo aiming and

Declares "We Must Put Our Navy Under Water Before an Invader Does It With Shot and Shell" and Recommends a Flotilla of Various Submarine Types to Guard Our Coasts and the Waters of Our Colonies.

firing needs a highly developed man, and those are plenty in the navy. The handling of a submarine may be learned in one day by any naval officer who can run a surface launch. It is merely a matter of setting the hydroplanes and going down.

Of course, there is a considerable amount of machinery, but it is all machinery with which the average sailor has already had plenty of experience.

Many of the early submarines were prone to dive unexpectedly while running submerged, because they lacked longitudinal stability and had to be inclined from the horizontal to go under water. These submarines had no fixed center of gravity. The crew, fuel and stores varied in position and position, while partially filled ballast tanks gave a shifting water ballast which rushed forward when the boat was inclined by the bow to dive and sometimes plunged its head first into the bottom. These plunges were often too much for the man at the diving rudder, and several cases have occurred where the vessel had to be pulled out of the mud by a powerful force from the surface.

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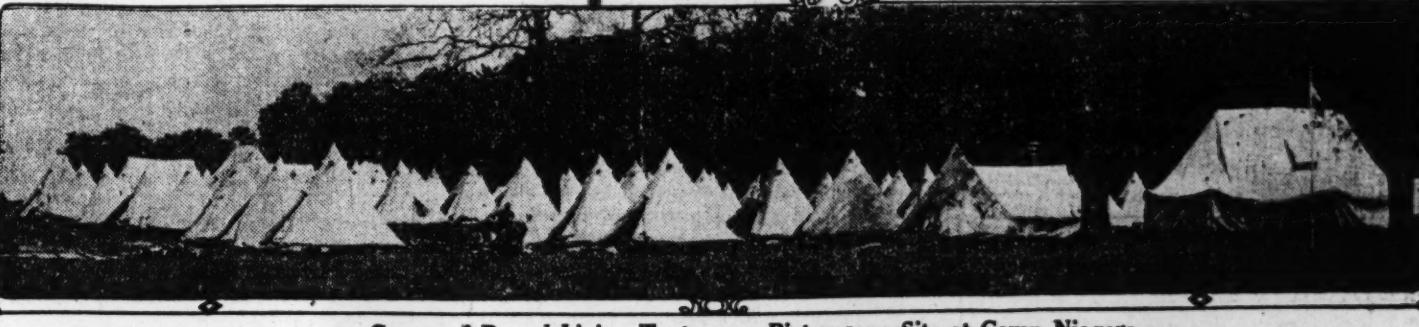
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## Canadians. Drilling for War, Work 15 Hours a Day in Trenches; Often Called for Night Practice

Learn Here, Young Americans, What War Would Mean to You



Group of Round Living Tents on a Picturesque Site at Camp Niagara.

What a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent Saw at Camp Niagara, Where Liquor Is Barred and Where the Eager Young Volunteers Hope Daily for the Call That Will Take Them to the Front.

By CARLOS HURD,  
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, July 3. WITHIN a day's journey of St. Louis, American visitors can stand in the freshly-dug trenches of King George's soldiers, and can see thousands of men in green-gray khaki, with an occasional line of kilted Highlanders, marching to the martial airs of England.

Niagara Camp, lying along the Niagara River, near this town, 13 miles below the falls, and within a short distance of Lake Ontario, is the nearest that the great war has yet come to Post-Dispatch readers. Here Americans can view, not actual war, but an advanced stage in the preparation of men who will, in all probability, soon be on the firing line in Europe. Here, too, the American who believes that this country must make active preparation for war, can see what such preparation will require of the men of America—or, to be personal, of himself. It was this spirit of inquiry that I spent a day at Niagara Camp this week.

"Semper Paratus"—always prepared—are the words which appear beneath Canada's maple leaf, on the uniforms of her enlisted men. These words, and the busy scenes of the camp, find an odd contrast when one looks across the Niagara River, at the American Fort Niagara, on a New York promontory overlooking Lake Ontario. For, save for a fluttering flag, which returns the salute of the lofty British flag on this side, Fort Niagara is virtually abandoned, and a boatload of Canadian recruits could go over and take it before breakfast any morning.

"The Bugles in the Woods."

DESCENDING the river on the Lewiston-Toronto boats, and approaching the lake, Americans get their first hint that they are in a "war zone" when they hear the racket of bugles in the woods. The sound of bugles frequently mingle with this trumpeting, and at certain hours a fine military band is heard. "Boy Scouts" is the ingenious guess of some tourists, who scan the long rows of tents near the ridge, and who perchance learn, when they get to Toronto, that they have passed the training camp, second in size and importance, in the Dominion. Camp Valcartier, Quebec, holds first place.

Three battalions, the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, an officers' training school and two batteries, the Thirtieth and Thirtieth-first—a total of 4000 men—now form Niagara Camp. The officers expect further battalions, but before they arrive, some of the battalions now here may start for England. The men of the Thirty-fifth, most of them residents of Toronto, have all had furloughs within the last few days, and their understanding has been that this visit to their homes would be the last. Many of them are hoping that they may be sent to the Dardanelles. But their chief wish, and the chief desire, apparently in the camp, is to get to the front—somewhere—in the shortest possible time.

In the present daily life of these men, the majority of them city bred, and many of them university graduates and members of the professions, can be seen the demands which war, or active preparation for war, would make upon the men of this country. It is hardly likely that such a number of men could be more healthily located, or better cared for, in any camp which our own Government could establish. And they could hardly be put through a more severe course of training than these Canadians are getting.

15 Hours Drill a Day.

THE volunteers of Niagara Camp live seven or eight in a tent. The tents have round wooden floors, 12 feet in diameter. Each man must keep his belongings within a space of about four feet at the outer edge of the floor, and must sleep with his head by his own stuff, and his feet toward the central tent pole.

Theoretically, the tents are supposed to hold 18 men each, and if they were filled to this capacity, each man would be entitled to only the space of 23 inches between two of the tent cords.

Reville sounds at 5:30 each morning, and at 6 every man must be in line. Mess is followed by drill, in regiments or companies, and until taps, at 9:30 p. m., there is little time for which the soldier is not kept at his task of hardening himself for the needs of the overseas fighting line.

An American militia camp is a play-day beside the grim through which Col. Logie and his staff keep the men at Niagara moving. The manual

## Men Pledge Service to King, and to His Heirs or Successors

AMERICAN visitors, as well as those from Canadian points, are admitted to Niagara Camp on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. At other times passes are required. But even without passes, the visitor to Niagara-on-the-Lake can go very near the camp, see the drilling and signaling, and at certain hours, near the headquarters building, can see the impressive swearing-in of recruits.

Long lines of men, without uniforms, and mostly untrained, are formed, and officers pass down this line, carrying Bibles.

Line for line, like the marriage service, the recruits repeat the oath administered by the officers. The climax comes in the words, "I swear allegiance and faithful service to His Majesty, His Heirs and successors, for one year, or for the duration of this war."

Then the Bible is passed from man to man, and each kisses its cover. By that act, they become soldiers of the British Empire.

down his pick—unless this particular Irish Sergeant happened to be bossing the job.

Three feet and a half was the depth to which the men were digging, and a line of wagons brought up sandbags, which were used, with the dirt thrown up, to complete the men's protection.

"Pioneer work"—the laying of tent floors, the moving of tents to new ground and the weekly or twice-a-week removal of the floors and cleaning of the ground beneath—are the duty, in part of all the men, and in part of the "pioneers." Some of the latter, I was told, are band musicians, for brass bands are a luxury in the Canadian expeditionary force, and the men who play in them must "double" in shovel and sledge.

Jack Canuck's Finances.

PATRATES receive \$1.00 a day, Corporals \$1.20 and Sergeants \$1.50, payable twice a month, and separation allowances of \$2

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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

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## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

## The Munitions Controversy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
A very large majority of the American people do not see what an audacious, attempted bluff is in the persistent clamoring for an embargo on the sale of munitions, it is certainly a reflection on the intelligence of the German Army. Germany is concerned, it is either part of the "without scruple" plan as mentioned by your correspondent "Irishman" or else it is merely their peculiar method of reasoning—their "wrong-headedness," as Editor Reedy calls it. Now comes the news that the German Army Officers are putting the lives of the soldiers killed by American shells against the lives of the Americans lost through the "Lusitania" crime.

Their process of reasoning is often as bad as that of the "Irishman" as is written in his "Fins are a very useful article which they have saved the lives of thousands of people—in fact whole families." When asked by the teacher how all these people were saved by pins, he answered: "By their not swallering 'em." In order to do the submarines save our lives all we have to do is to keep off the ocean.

It is refreshing, however, that Eugene Zimmerman, director of the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger" has the moral courage to defend our President and to admit that he is right.

Surely the majority of the German-Americans must be clamoring for an embargo as the bluff started by the military clique in Germany and the politicians in this country who want the German vote.

HUGH O'NEILL.

## Flat Justitia.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
To restrict woman's field of action to the gentle avocations of life is not to fetter her aspirations after the higher and the better."

Bad nonsense! Where do we get the right to force upon Justice? Justice! Simple Justice is the demand of intelligent people. They shall have it, in God's good time. Criminals are voting in every election. Let us have good influences to overcome the evil. Votes for women!

AMERICAN VOTER.

## The Dismissed Loaf.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
How long is the "Bread-Baking Trust" going to keep up their baseless robbing of the public by the decreased size of a loaf of bread? The bakers were very prompt to decrease the weight when wheat was selling at \$1.60 per bushel—why should they not, now at this time, increase the weight when wheat is selling at \$1.00 per bushel?

There is a vast difference—that is, profit in their pockets—with flour at \$10 per barrel which price it was selling at, at the time they decreased the loaf, and flour at \$8.75 per barrel (the present price), but with no increase in weight of the loaf.

Why should this "Bread Monopoly" be permitted to retain unfair profits—both ways at high or low price of wheat? It appears to me some action should be taken so as to stop the unfair methods they have adopted.

It is true the State Court calendar shows the Trust trial is to come up within the next month or so, but in the meantime, cannot the Public Service Commission look into the robbery they are now perpetrating?

There is one that should be investigated by our Board of Aldermen! They should make a law to govern the size and weight of a loaf of bread. I think a law dictating the weight and size more important than one compelling the wrapping of bread in fancy wrapper. We can eat the contents, but not the wrapper.

O. C. M.

## Get the Gold.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Having read that the horse and mule dealers of Kansas City demand the cash for their livestock before it leaves the barn for shipment to the warring nations in Europe will say that it would seem only fair to our merchants and manufacturers to demand gold for their supplies. Any one who has seen old Confederate paper money may realize what it means to have the money of a defunct Government on hand—no value, absolutely none. Get the money, but get it in gold.

## SOUND MONEY.

Paying for Horse Play.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
The poor old employer! He is punishable for the idiotic horse-play of employees. The New Jersey Supreme Court has decided that where an employee slipped and received fatal injuries in attempting to dodge a playful attack of another employee, the injuries were received in the course of employment within the workmen's compensation act.

Eventually the courts will put employers out of business.

## EMPLOYEE.

## AN AMERICAN CULTURE.

In addition to the Fourth-of-July effort to Americanize more thoroughly the foreign elements in American citizenship, we may wisely begin laying the foundation of an American culture which shall continually improve the standards of national life.

The lessons and effects of the gigantic European conflict and the larger part in world activities the war opens to us urge more definite ideals and more efficient organization to fulfill our greater destiny.

## DIAZ, LAST OF THE DICTATORS.

No career of the Western Hemisphere has been under closer scrutiny and analysis during the past four years than that of the late Porfirio Diaz, eight times chosen President of the republic of Mexico. It is filled with a romance and adventure and striking contrasts in fortune that will make it a most fascinating career for the future Plutarch of the American continents. The rise of the half-breed orphan, educated by religious charity, to the control of the destinies of one of the richest countries of the world can be attributed only to personal qualities of a remarkable order. He was a good fighter against the forces of the United States during our war with his country and rendered service of exalted and unselfish patriotism during the French occupancy and subsequent years.

He was a Latin-American variant of the type which among the Germans reached its perfection in Bismarck. Blood and iron was his prescription for Mexican ailments. If it is admitted that Mexico was in need of the prescription in the early years of his rule, its later complex ills required other and more discriminating treatment.

He believed in a Prussian-like autocracy, without Prussia's system of universal education and aids to universal efficiency. Discussions during the months since Mexico's troubles have come to occupy so large a place in public thought have generally agreed that he was unmindful of the fullness of his opportunity and that his government of concessionaires, by concessionaires and for concessionaires was responsible for the later convolution.

After Diaz came the deluge. And with Diaz dead in exile the end of the deluge is not yet in sight. He was the last of the Latin-American dictators. In all the important countries of the Western continents, as well as in Mexico, the dictator business has played out.

## FOR THE LADS IN THE TRENCHES.

Meat and even fish have vanished from the Scotch bill of fare, according to private advice; and every Scotchman grows vegetables in his patch on the "intensive" plan, so as not to deprive the army, which must have the more substantial elements of food.

The same letter tells of the Scotch lassies knitting socks for the soldier boys, and putting bonbons in one foot and "smokes" in the other.

The people at home seem to cultivate more backbone at the expense of the wishbone, and to make the country self-supporting, always with an eye to the soldier lad.

## WHAT OIL COMPANY BACKED HUERTA?

The issue in Huerta's trial for violation of the neutrality laws is such as to afford the first opportunity since the beginning of the Mexican troubles for establishing judicially a number of points on which the information has been obscure or conflicting.

The testimony ought to enable us to know just what oil company it is that has backed Huerta and his followers in their latest attempt on the peace of Mexico and whether it is the same company that backed them before, when the General was enabled to seize the presidency.

Even though the facts might not be explicit as to the particular oil company that is paying the freight for Villa and as to the particular one that is putting its money on Carranza, a fairly accurate guess can be made when we have knowledge of the interests for which Huerta is acting. The chance which the case gives for a full illumination of secret Mexican influences should not be neglected by those who will handle the prosecution for the United States Government.

## NEW FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM.

Federal Attorney-General Gregory spent five days at Atlanta planning a reorganization of the industries and general system of the United States Penitentiary. To avoid competition with free labor the convicts are to be employed in making clothing and other articles for the army and navy. A part of the prison earnings will be devoted to use of the convicts themselves or their families.

Whatever the United States does in this respect may be expected to be done efficiently and wisely and to set standards for the penal systems of the states. The new ideas in prison management have a momentum behind them that cannot be resisted by either Federal or state authorities. Prisons run as Missouri's has been up to date have a use in reminding us how badly we have done in the past.

## COURTHOUSE RATS.

Every community has its courthouse rats, big and little, and Salem, Ark., enjoys no special immunity from these pests, as we observe by the Sun:

Tom Peak is the meanest Courthouse rat in the bunch. Any of 'em will steal a whisky jug, but Tom takes old water pitchers.

Some of 'em will come out of their holes in broad daylight and steal a congressional nomination or a circuit judge or a clerkship or janitorship or anything that is not covered up tight. The predacity and audacity of these rodents stop at nothing. They get into the vaults. They have been known to gnaw right into the treasury and eat up taxpayers' money.

Rough-on-Rats, in the form of publicity, constant and plentiful doses of it, is the only protection a community has against such varmints. But some of the old gray-whiskered ones are shrewd for poisoners and sharper than ferrets. The dark hiding places of political sin are their haunts. Nothing in the world is so sophisticated and keen as a veteran courthouse rat. All the ins and outs of trickery he knows; he survives elections, changes of administration; his sinister ways baffle the reformer; he must be left to die a natural death in his hole—and even then he leaves an unpleasant memory.

## COLORADO STILL LIVES.

That Colorado, as an American State, still lives is proved by the action of its Supreme Court in setting aside the trial court's verdict in the Lawson case, on the ground that Judge Granby Hiller, who sentenced Lawson, was disqualified because he had been a coal company retailer and was prejudiced against the union miners.

The decision is in accordance with the facts, which have created a widespread belief that everything could be done to insure Lawson's conviction, without regard to the justice of the case.

Among other things, the Colorado Legislature passed a law empowering the Governor, a former Prosecuting Attorney in the coal districts, to appoint a special Judge to try cases growing out of the coal strike. The Governor promptly appointed Granby Hiller, a lawyer formerly employed by the coal barons, who were the real prosecutors in the trial of Lawson. The jury was notoriously packed. And it found that, in spite of Lawson

having been miles away from the scene of disorder and having always used his influence and authority as a labor leader in behalf of peaceable methods, he was guilty of murder.

The verdict was indefensible and the sentence unjust. It parallels the Frank case, except that the illegal pressure back of it is not that of an irresponsible mob, but that of men of vast wealth and power. Colorado is to be congratulated on having a Supreme Court not subject to that malign and un-American influence.



"DARN THAT NOISE!"

## JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH  
by Clark McAdams



SOCRATES ON THE END OF THE WAR.

G. LAUCON: Ah, Socrates! We were wishing you would come. What do you think of all the talk about peace?

Socrates: I don't think very much of it.

Glacon: Is there any reason why any of the Powers engaged should quit before it is whipped?

Glacon: None.

Socrates: Is one of them whipped?

Glacon: I don't think so.

Socrates: Very well. It is no doubt creditable to the hearts of many people that they continually grope for some signs of peace in this great conflict, but I wouldn't say that it does their heads any great credit. What would be the result of a peace made at this time? Would not everyone return to the status in which the opening of the war found him?

Polemarchus: I should say so.

Socrates: Would Germany agree to peace unless her colonies, even, were restored?

Polemarchus: Certainly not.

Socrates: Would England quit unless Belgium was restored to her people?

Polemarchus: I don't think so.

Socrates: Has Russia been beaten, or is she probably just getting mad?

Thrasymachus: She is probably just getting mad.

Socrates: Very well. So far as I know both sides are still more or less confident of winning the war. The Turk may feel a little shaky on that score, but the rest of them may be said to be sanguine.

Glacon: Truly.

Socrates: There are, too, a lot of devices for killing

people which civilization has not tried out.

Glacon: Yes.

Socrates: Nobody may be said to be beaten until all those have proven futile.

Polemarchus: No.

Socrates: One never can tell. As long as one's chemists and inventors are busy, there is always hope of having placed in one's hands something that will do for the other fellow.

Polemarchus: Always.

Socrates: So be it, then. Let us talk about something with a little more foundation to it than those peace rumors have.

## THE MEXICAN LEAGUE.

General.	W.	L.	Pct.
Villa.....	20	5	.800
Zapata.....	10	10	.500
Carrazza.....	5	10	.333
Obregon.....	2	8	.200
Garza.....	1	4	.250
Angulo.....	1	9	.100

Russia has so much food that an attack upon her commissary has been considered futile. As against more than a million prisoners of war in Germany, there are but 200,000 in Russia.

Now that Mayor Kiel has visited the Boston Public Museum of Fine Arts, we ought to be able to count on him in the fight to get a street car line to our own Museum.

The promoters of the Railway Exchange Building seem to have exchanged a good dry goods business for an unprofitable real estate venture.

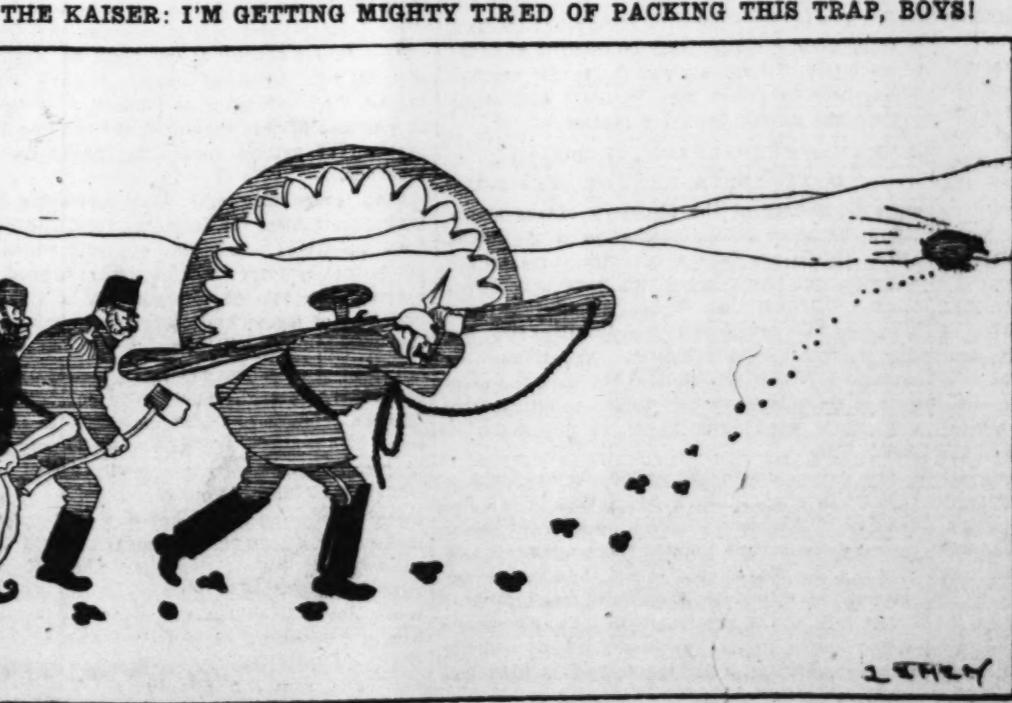
The Captain of the Armenian saved us the necessity of writing another note by running away. We are obliged.

If Henry Ford is going to drive the horse from the farm with a cheap tractor, it would be kind for him to do it now, when all the kings would give their kingdoms for horses.

Glacon: Truly.

Socrates: The able exponent of foolishness is fairly sure of a large and appreciative audience.

## THE KAISER: I'M GETTING MIGHTY TIRED OF PACKING THIS TRAP, BOYS!



## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

## ABOUT GUINEA PIGS.

GUNDLACH.—Rat is chief enemy of guinea pig. Guinea pigs require that the diet be varied. They should be fed frequently during the day and need a constant supply of staple dry food. Three articles should be contained in each hutch: a large pile of straw, a pan of rock salt, and a



# THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

A DIGEST OF THE BEST EDITORIAL COMMENT AND INFORMATION ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE READERS OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



"HERE HE IS AGAIN."

—Rollin Kirby, in New York World.



—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

## German Socialists' Peace Manifesto

### PEACE WITH FRIENDSHIP.

**Springfield Republic:** It is not easy to understand, thinks the New York Times, why German Socialist members of the Prussian Chamber should have shown disapproval when Dr. Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, declared "we can have but one thought, namely, to terminate the war in a way that will make a repetition impossible." The difficulty is not obvious. In official language the Minister's studiously moderate phrase means an ending of the war which will leave Germany dominant. The Socialists meant a very different thing when, on Aug. 4, they urged that the war "be brought to an end through a peace which will make possible friendship with neighboring nations." What they fear now is an ambition to conquer a peace which will leave neighboring nations despised and revengeful, and they are quite in a position to do the I's and cross the t's in the ministerial utterance.

**AN ENCOURAGING SIGN.**  
**Boston Globe:** There has been no brighter bit of news from any of the troubled lands since the sea than the report that a full page appeal for peace has been published in a German newspaper. Could there be any more encouraging sign than the present admission of the Social Democratic party, through an official source, its board of directors, that it wishes the Government to take the first step toward peace?

The fact that this party retains the ideal of patriotism and boasts that "Germany has demonstrated she is unconquerable" is proof that the appeal comes, not from "silly pacifists," but from leaders of a party who placed themselves at the disposal of the Fatherland for war. Just as encouraging, also, is their protest against any policy of conquest and annexation to which they have consistently adhered from the beginning.

### EFFECT ON NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

**Cincinnati Commercial Tribune:** The widespread movement in Europe for peace is more encouraging from a sentimental than from a practical viewpoint. We do not believe either side in the titanic struggle for mastery in Continental Europe has reached a point where it is willing to grant concessions which would guarantee a lasting understanding between the great Powers now engaged in the war.

Should there be an unbreakable deadlock at a later stage of the conflict, each side of the combatants probably would receive with relief proposals looking to a cessation of hostilities. Unless that contingency arises, however, it is not at all likely that peaceful suggestions from neutral nations are going to be given serious consideration in any of the European capitals.

Americans, of course, should do everything in their power, short of fighting, to demonstrate their desire for a peaceful solution of the world war. (thought which is conducive to reason.)

At the same time we are firmly convinced that the only benefit to be derived from efforts in that direction will be the reaction on sentiment against war in neutral countries.

### GERMAN OPINION DIVIDED.

**New York Tribune:** The appeal of the German Socialist organization for peace on the basis of present territorial holdings is likely to be taken outside Germany as indicating a very serious division of opinion among Germans as to the objects and outcome of the war.

The assertion on behalf of the Socialist voters—the largest group in the German electorate—that the people are tired of war and are looking forward to a settlement which will leave boundaries intact: Europe intact and give German workmen a chance to renew friendly relations with the workmen of other countries, is, of course, of considerable significance. It proves that a large section of the German population is not fighting for the purpose of enlarging Germany's "place in the sun" or imposing kultur on the unwilling inhabitants of new Alsace-Lorraines.

### A BRITISH ECHO.

**Pittsburgh Dispatch:** With all caution against overestimating the importance of it, there is an encouraging significance in the fact that peace is being talked of in the belligerent countries. The speeches of the German Socialists, and the bold appeal of the Vorwärts for a peace without annexation of territory, have found an echo in the British Parliament. True, it was only the voice of one member, David Mason, Liberal representative from Coventry, who gave notice that he intends to ask the Premier, in view of the discussion of peace in Germany, whether Great Britain and her allies will not make a more specific statement of the terms on which peace might be arranged. But there are other members of the same opinion. C. P. Trevelyan, another Liberal member speaking at Halifax, Sunday, on the "principles of a settlement to secure permanent peace," said "the only way to crush militarism is to promote good feeling between the peoples and substitute international co-operation for the quarreling of Government."

Some Englishmen, he said, seemed to think that the peace of Europe could only be kept by the dismemberment of Germany, but that idea was "pure Prussianism and militarism in its worst form." Lord Bryce, former Ambassador to Washington, has in effect said the same thing, that the dismemberment of Germany was a preposterous idea.

With the large body of German opinion represented by the Socialists opposing war for aggression and annexation and an influential body of British opinion renouncing the theory of crushing Germany into impotence, the earlier frenzy of the war is being replaced by a soberer second thought which is conducive to reason.



SAVAGE, WHY DO YOU STARE?

—Donahey, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Arrest of Huerta on Conspiracy Charge

### HUERTA MUST BE CURBED.

**Philadelphia Ledger:** There was more than a suspicion the administration's change of Mexican policy was due in some measure at least to secret information concerning a prospective return from Elba by Huerta.

The former dictator got too close to his patrie yesterday, so the United States arrested him. An ounce of this sort of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. Huerta loose once more in Mexico, Huerta victorious, Huerta on his way back to the capital, would have made intervention almost a certainty, for this is the one man who could never be recognized by the United States. He is the one man who has been proscribed by Washington for moral and other reasons. He can never be President of Mexico, nor can any man whom he controls ever hold that position.

It will be worth while to take elaborate precautions to see that this gentleman does not jump his bail and flit across the border.

### A PUBLIC ENEMY.

**Louisville Evening Post:** The arrest of Huerta came none too soon. He ought to have been arrested when he landed in New York. He is an avowed enemy of the United States. He has defied the United States and outraged her law, custom or obligation which can be urged to restrain our Government from placing a ban upon keeping up the supply of material for these rival leaders and armies. If it is proposed to punish or prevent plotting against Mexico in the United States, and to suppress the organization of revolts or military expeditions, certainly steps should be taken to end the business of furnishing the implements with which uprisings and the war are to be conducted.

### WHO IS BACKING HIM?

**New York World:** No one supposes that Gen. Huerta, one of Mexico's ablest commanders, set out without backing for a region hitherto Villa's stronghold. The backing required was military force in Mexico, with which the United States has nothing to do, and the financial organization in this country, which is an offense against Federal law. Of the Mexican plan, the reconciliation of Orozco and Huerta is significant. Of the plans laid here, there is said to be evidence in El Paso and Washington. It must be plentiful also in New York.

### NOT THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

**Cleveland Plain Dealer:** The constitutionalists, who overthrew Huerta, appear to be hopelessly split, and their fighting has brought Mexico to the depths of misery. But the return of the Constitutionalists would not help matters. The Constitutionalists are split almost as badly as the Constitutionalists. Felix Diaz is an actively plotting aspirant, and another group under Iturbide has designs of its own. Huerta's advent in Mexico might tend to heal the seemingly irreparable breach between Villa and Carranza, but this would mean merely a restoration of the chaos which followed the murder of Madero. All the Mexican factionalists now claim to be fighting for the same principle, that of constitutional liberty. With Huerta back the old fight between freedom and privilege would be renewed. Bad as conditions are now, they would certainly become worse.

**Huerta is not the man of the hour.** He will not be the man of any hour in Mexico if the United States Government can prevent it.

### MADERO NOT FORGOTTEN.

**New York Globe:** Between the Mexicans and the European Powers our Government will soon become quite expert in enforcing "strict neutrality." In Huerta's case such enforcement has special interest. He will find that the United States has not yet forgotten Madero. It is not the duty of this Government to punish Madero's murderers, but it may be its privilege to prevent a repetition of such things.

### WHAT FOLLOWING HAS HE?

**Washington Herald:** Interest in this country will concern itself chiefly with the strength of Huerta's following, the extent to which it is organized and the source of its financial backing; and information on this subject will be eagerly awaited. With its leader a prisoner in a United States fort a new revolution in Mexico can hardly be regarded with grave apprehension, but yesterday's developments at least indicate another factor of unknown strength to be dealt with by this Government in the task of pacification which it has announced it will at last undertake. Washington is now confronted with the question of what to do with Huerta, and when that has been determined another period of "watchful waiting" may be deemed advisable until it develops whether Huerta's following will dissolve or is to be rekindled with a new leader.



"ME SWIM, SENOR? WHY, THE IDEA!"

—Sykes, in Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

### THE ISSUE IN THE CASE.

**Chicago Herald:** What the German Government seeks is the establishment of a doctrine that, although liable under the treaty for the destruction of American ships, yet at the same time it has a right to destroy them if they have contraband aboard; also on the rule that in cases of such destruction, since the treaty provides no specific method of assessing the damages, this must be done by the German prize courts.

On the basis of treaties and international law, Secretary Lansing has made convincing presentation of the American contention, but unhappily, treaties and law have little force nowadays with the European belligerents. Even when they professedly admit their errors and acknowledge their responsibility, they haggle over details, and thus persist in the wrong.

### PERSISTING IN THE WRONG.

**New York World:** Germany in the case of the American ship William P. Frye, is not meeting the demands of the United States with the candor that might be expected of a friend.

So far as the Frye is concerned, Germany has

confessed judgment. It concedes its liability to the owners of the ship. It admits that the commander who sent it to the bottom violated treaties now in force. There is no dispute except as to the method of determining the amount of the indemnity. Germany insists upon referring the matter to its own prize court. We insist upon a settlement by the processes of diplomacy.

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# In the Social World

*Smart Set Settles Down to Informal, but Gay, Summer Life, Where Every Affair Is Arranged on Spur of Moment and Usually Given Out of Doors.*

By Frances Cabanne Scovel.

**T**HE calendar of social events for the week is a perfect blank; not a wedding or a formal affair of any kind has been noted, so far and one would think, to look at it, that everyone at home was having the jolliest time imaginable, but it is quite the other way.

It simply means that society—with a capital S—has settled itself out of its informal but gay summer life where everything is arranged on the spur of the moment and usually is given out of doors.

There are picnics, swimming parties—for in spite of the cool days and nights everyone is swimming again with the same enthusiasm they showed last year—and much motoring.

With these amusements added to all the dinner dances given on different evenings at the country clubs and at least four days in the week, when the clubs have their ladies' days, it is easily seen there is a great deal going on, in a social way.

The picture gardens and the cafe gardens are filled every evening with fashionable people and at the Winter Garden there is dancing on certain evenings.

Sunset Hill Country Club has its dinner dances each Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and a dinner dance; Bellview has its Saturday night dinner dance, and so on through the list until it makes one wonder how all the beauties and belles keep up with them all.

**T**HE announcement of the engagement of John H. Carroll Jr., formerly of St. Louis, to Miss Lucia Page of Chicago, one of the interesting bits of news of the week. Miss Page is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Shope Page of the Virginian Hotel in Chicago. Mr. Carroll graduated from Princeton in the class of '12 and this year was a graduate in law at the University of Yale.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll formerly lived at 466 Delmar boulevard, but they moved to Washington, D. C., about two years ago. They now are at their summer home at Northport, Mich., and their son and a daughter, Mrs. Philip H. Lantz, of Baltimore, are with them. The marriage probably will be in the autumn.

Cheer Chapman, when things look black, phone Chapman, dry cleaning, dyeing.

**T**HE engagement of Miss Jessie Barr Wright, daughter of George M. Wright of 4667 Westminster place, to Dr. George D. Cutler of Boston, which was announced Friday from Hyannisport, Mass., where the Wrights have their summer home, is one of the most notable of the summer.

Miss Wright is a member of the D. A. R. and Wednesday Club and although a general favorite since her debut several years ago, she has cared more for outdoor sports, good music and that sort of thing than for balls and teas.

Dr. Cutler belongs to an old New England family and is a kinsman of Donald F. Cutler, whose wife was Miss Margaret Livermore.

The wedding probably will be in the autumn.

A little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leo C. Fuller of 5229 Waterman avenue Friday. Mrs. Fuller was formerly Miss Myrtle Schaffert, one of the most beautiful girls in the fashionable Jewish set. The baby is the first granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Fuller of 11 Washington terrace.

Cheering sale of all Trimmed Hats at 12, 18 and 24, regardless of former price. All silk sweaters reduced. Sally Meagher, 501 Century Bldg.

**M**ISS CARRIE FERGUSON of 5227 Westminster place has taken a cottage at South Harpwell, Me., and has with her Miss Dorothy Collins, a niece, and Miss Sidney Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Brown. Miss Ferguson, a daughter of Miss Ferguson, will join them the latter part of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown and the rest of their family are at their summer home in Weymouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Wright of 45 Portland place have gone to Spring Lake, N. J., for the summer.

Miss Sterling Edmunds of 11 Lenox place has gone to Weymouth, Mich., to join her mother, Mrs. Kate M. Howard, who has a summer home there.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Markham of 4661 Berlin avenue and Mrs. Markham's niece, Mrs. Mildred Stribley Blackwell and her son, Harry A. Blackwell Jr., will depart the last of the month for the Markham home, "Benciliffe," at Buhl, N. H.

Miss Elizabeth Schneider of 24 Portland place and her daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Stella Schneider, will depart Wednesday for Harbor Point, Mich., to remain the rest of the season.

**M**iss and Mrs. Edwin F. Green of 224 Belmont avenue are in New York for a few days before sailing for Bermuda to spend several weeks.

Miss Eleanor Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Wood of 335 Clemens avenue, will depart tomorrow for Charlevoix, Mich., to visit Miss Emily Riddle, who is spending the summer there with her mother, Mrs. Truman Post Riddle.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Hayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayes of 391 Shaw avenue, and Leslie E. Newall, son of Public Administrator,

## Post-Dispatch Not Conducting a Photo Contest

**T**HE Post-Dispatch has received inquiries by telephone, asking if it had authorized solicitors to obtain photographs of women for a "photo contest."

No such contest is being conducted by the Post-Dispatch, and any persons, representing themselves as Post-Dispatch solicitors on such an errand, are impostors.

It simply means that society—with a capital S—has settled itself out of its informal but gay summer life where everything is arranged on the spur of the moment and usually is given out of doors.

James P. Newell and Mrs. Newell of 3225 Castleman avenue, will take place this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, at St. Margaret's Church, the Rev. Father John B. Brian officiating. Miss Margaret Meader will be the only bride and Sylvester Garvey will be best man for Mr. Newell.

The wedding guests will be limited to the nearest relatives. Before the ceremony Miss Gladys O'Neill of Galveston, Tex., will sing. Five years ago the bride and bridegroom were classmates at McKinley High School and have parted for their honeymoon tour, and will be at home after Aug. 15 on 4032 Shaw avenue.

Mr. W. P. Anderson of 4329A Gibson avenue has returned from a four weeks' visit to her mother, Mrs. Moran of Kansas City, Mo.

Have your hair permanently waved at Patterson's, 4970 Delmar.

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They will spend their honeymoon making a motor trip and will go first to Indianapolis.

On your vacation don't forget Schuck's parcel post cleaning service.

Mrs. E. K. Weatherby of the Hamilton Hotel has returned home after a three weeks' trip to New York. Her son, James Weatherby, is traveling on the Pacific Coast, also has returned home.

**M**ISS HELEN LANE, daughter of John J. Lane of 5825 Kingsbury boulevard, was quietly married to Harry P. Painter Monday morning at 8 o'clock mass in St. Roch's Catholic Church. Waterman and Rosedale avenues, in the presence of relatives and intimate friends. The Rev. G. P. Kuhns officiated. Miss Ann Murphy was bridesmaid and Edward Byrne, best man. The wedding breakfast was served at the Hamilton, after which Mr. Painter took his bride for a trip to the Northern lake region.

Idel summer method of flesh reducing, no exertion, starving or drugs. Write for booklet. Reducing Machine Co., 750 Century Bldg.

Mrs. C. E. Holden of 5225 Waterman avenue and her daughter, Miss Marjorie, will leave Wednesday for their summer home at Great Mountain Falls, Colo. Miss Marjorie will have as her guest Miss Gladys Standing.

Miss Agnes Ruth Hoffinger of 5074 Cates avenue is spending the summer in Pasadena, Cal., as the guest of Judge and Mrs. S. J. Hanna.

Mme. de Foe's "Crystal Springs Farm" on Baxter road, will be the Mecca for breakfast and dinner motor parties today, Sunday, and tomorrow, Monday, July 4 and 5. Mme. de Foe is noted for her beautiful supply of home cooking. Long distance phone, Chestertown 855.

Mr. Sylvester Judge of 8464 Hawthorne boulevard and his daughter, Miss Alice Judge, departed Thursday to tour California and visit Mrs. Judge's sister, Mrs. Charles Gildersleeve of Pasadena. Later they will be joined by Mrs. H. C. Meister and Mrs. Edward Bals of Cleveland, W. K. Knollman and the Rev. Mr. Steinman.

Washington Hotel, the most exclusive family hotel in St. Louis. Fireproof.

Mrs. Fannie Hottel and her daughter, Ella, of 2825A Miami street, departed last week for three months' visit to relatives in California.

Miss Birdie Ehrnfeld, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ehrnfeld of 4017 Page boulevard, departed Wednesday night to spend a few weeks with relatives in Pittsburgh and McKeesport, Pa.

Miss Marjorie Allison, formerly of St. Louis, is visiting Mrs. C. O. Walke and Miss Clara Kleybocker of Gratiot Station, Mo.

A pretty wedding took place at Grace Presbyterian Church when Miss Virginia L. Cochran, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cochran of 1015 Washington avenue, became the bride of Alfred H. Hecker of Alton, The Rev. G. B. Behner, pastor of the church, officiated.

Miss Ruth Peterson played the wedding march and Mrs. Lillian Pearce, Birk of Memphis sang. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Ada Lee Powell of Baird, Tex. Roy de Staebler served as best man. George H. Hook and Wildi S. Grant were ushers.

The bride wore a robe of embroidered white chiffon and veil of roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Powell wore a white lace dress over shell pink chiffon and carried a shower of shawer roses, sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Little Miss Ada Cochran of Decatur, Ill., niece of the bride, was flower girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Hecker will reside in Alton.

Miss Mercia Sachs and Sidney Lewis were married last Sunday by Rabbi Rosenthaler at the bride's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Green of 224 Belmont avenue are in New York for a few days before sailing for Bermuda to spend several weeks.

Miss Eleanor Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Wood of 335 Clemens avenue, will depart tomorrow for Charlevoix, Mich., to visit Miss Emily Riddle, who is spending the summer there with her mother, Mrs. Truman Post Riddle.

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## REID'S Shoe Clearance

Commences Tuesday Morning in Main Store,

ALSO

in Bargain Annex

Upstairs—Take Elevator.

MISS AUTOIST!

This Cream Should Be On Your Dressing Table.

It is the most delicate and lasting Cold Cream ever produced. No after effects on your skin when you use it. It protects it from the drug and sun rays. Contains 100% pure oil and perfume. Price 50c per jar or sent prepaid by mail. De Lacy's Chemical Co., 2810 Olive.

Write, B. for free sample.

REID'S 711 Washington Av.

711

## SOCIAL &amp; EVENTS

Continued From Preceding Page.

joined with ilies of the valley. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served. Mr. Hemple and his bride departed for a tour through the east. They will return about July 15 and will be at home at 265 Thomas street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Ginochio of 5943 Garfield avenue, celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary with a five hundred party June 25.

Mrs. W. A. Cameron of 1218 Walton avenue departed for Kansas City Tuesday to attend the Fraternal Union convention which opened July 1. Mrs. Mrs. Cameron will go for a brief stay in Excelsior Springs and later will visit her daughter, Mrs. Lucien S. Hollis, in Sedalia, Mo.

The Woodward & Tierman Relief Society will give a steamboat excursion Saturday afternoon, July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Tiffen of Tiffen avenue, Ferguson, entertained at dinner Monday Mrs. Hecker, Miss Powell, Miss Jessie Powell, Mrs. Lillian Pearce-Birk of Memphis, and Mrs. William Downs of Pine Bluff, Ark., who came to St. Louis to attend the Cochran-Hecker nuptials.

Miss Erma B. L. Haupt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil P. Haupt of 1481 Union boulevard, has departed for Atlantic City to stay until Aug. 1.

On the evening of June 26 Miss Florence Marie Seim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Seim, of 3881 McRee avenue, became the bride of Herman P. Norden. The only attendants were Miss Mae Quade as bridemaid and Edwin Dornstein, cousin of the bride, as groomsman. The bride wore a gown of white net and satin trimmings, ankle length. She carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and white lilies. Miss Quade wore delicate blue and carried pink roses.

The couple departed for a honeymoon trip through the West and will be at home after July 19, at 8675 McRee avenue.

A birthday surprise party was given by Miss Fannie Sibak, on the lawn of her home, 4520 Cook avenue, June 26, in honor of her cousin Miss Fannie Baines.

The lawn was decorated with electric-lighted Japanese lanterns and plants.

The following were among the guests: Messrs. Joseph Hollander, Sam Schwartz, Lawrence Glass, Ben Seitzer, Meyer Goodman, Harry Faste, George Pastel, Rubin Liebert, S. D. Goldstein, Jacques Cohn, Ben Brody and Sam Shifler.

Ben Fixman, Dave Shulupsky, Maurice Sato, Louis Kahn, Harry Goldblum; and the Misses Lillian Lippman, Sarah Miller, Sarah Grey, Eva Goldsmith, Mabel Goldsmith, Eddie Goldsmith, Mildred Roscovski, Rose Pastel, Pearl Pastel, Fannie Raines, Florence Lieber and Julia Goldblum.

A graduation party was given in honor of the June class of the Fremont School, at the home of Miss Violin Cedstrom, 1128 Festovali street, June 27. Among those present were Misses Lillian Goff, Lorine Goffett, Addie Bohres, Alpha Jacobs, Helen Kurus, Viola Cedstrom, Edna Egerman, Leonora Jacobs, Dorothy Peniston, Rosemary Flynn, Esther Vogel, Marie Schaefer; Messrs. John Hoey, Frank Hoey, Irvin Fauth, Arthur Neff, Walter Thurmer, Walter Simon, Thomas O'Neill, Oscar Rollman, Adolph Kuenmer, Walter Eikman, Albin Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. A. Eikman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cedstrom. The home was decorated in the class colors, blue and white.

A surprise party was given last Saturday evening in honor of Miss Juell Thornhill at the home of Mrs. E. M. Thornhill, 4115 Botanical avenue. Those present were: Misses Mary Dillon, Cecilia Fox, Marie Thornhill, Mary Brannigan, Florence Thornhill, Margaret Dillon, Azalea Reach, Anna Leonhard, Louise Pastel, Mary Scanlan and Rose Warden. Messrs. Walter Murray, Joe Reilly, Joseph Lynch, Gordon Dempsey, Richard FitzGibbons, Urban Wren, Harry Carroll, Charles Morris, Edward Keller, Barney Reilly, Tony Heckemeyer, Mike Vanahan, John Burns and Edward M. Thornhill.

The marriage of Miss Addie Stark Wilcox to George William Roberts of Salt Lake City took place Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Layall Phillips Wilcox, at Forest Lockwood avenue. The bride wore a gown of Chantilly lace over silk. Her veil was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. A dinner

**FRECKLE-FACE**

**Sun and Wind Bring Out Ugly Spots. How to Remove Easily.**

Here's a chance, Miss Freckle-face, to try a remedy for freckles with the guarantee of a reliable dealer that it will not cost you a penny unless it removes the freckles; while if it does give you a clear complexion the expense is trifling.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from any druggist and a few applications should show you how easy it is to rid yourself of the homely freckles and get a beautiful complexion. There is more than one needed for the worst case.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength ointment as this is the prescription and under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles. ADVERTISEMENT.

**Hussung "Getz" the Bugs!**

## Gov. and Mrs. Major Photographed at Genevieve Clark's Marriage



HOTOGRAPHS of Missouri's Governor in varied poses appear frequently in the newspapers, but with the exception of Mrs. Major is not so familiar. Here is an unusually good one, taken with her husband on the lawn of the Champ Clark home, "Honey Shuck," at Bowling Green, during the reception following the marriage, Wednesday, of Genevieve Clark to James McIlhenny Thomson.

## SUCCESS OF "BUY IN ST. LOUIS" MOVEMENT GRATIFIES SPONSORS

Plan Has Instilled Spirit of Civic Pride & Co-operation, Says Richard Hayes.

The Buy-In-St. Louis Movement, which was begun two months ago, has proven most satisfactory to the women of St. Louis and to the retailers, wholesalers, jewelers and manufacturers.

Mr. Arthur W. Lambert, who is chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, says that the women of St. Louis are gratified with the shopping facilities improvement and the hearty co-operation with which their suggestions were met by the retail merchants.

"The most gratifying thing," said Richard S. Hawes, chairman of the movement, "is the splendid spirit of civic pride and co-operation which the movement has instilled. It has united women in their efforts to help the wholesaler, jobber and manufacturer in starting for St. Louis, in talking St. Louis and in believing in St. Louis. The activities of the league will be resumed again in the fall with double force.

There are now 125 picture shows in St. Louis which are running buy-in-St. Louis slides.

The Women's Auxiliary is composed of the following officers and sponsors: Mrs. Arthur W. Lambert, chairman; Mrs. W. E. D. Dill, vice-chairman; Miss M. Genevieve Tierney, secretary and Miss Anita Moore, manager of publicity. Sponsors: Mmes. Charles Van Dyke Hill, William Bagnell, Howard Benolst, Benolst's Carton, D. D. Walker Jr., John T. Davis Jr., E. A. Faust, Fred D. Gardner, J. D. Goldman, F. V. Hammars, Max Kotany, John T. Mullen, Thomas K. Niedringhaus, Herbert L. Parker, Celeste Clark Thompson, C. K. D. Walsh, A. C. West, F. A. Weller, Mrs. George Teichmann, Henry Niedringhaus, August A. Busch, John Fowler, J. L. Lomberger Davis, Charles Parsons Petrus, D. B. Hussey, William J. Lemp, J. Harrison Steedman, J. Howard Holman, Adolph Singer and Miss Mary Lomberger.

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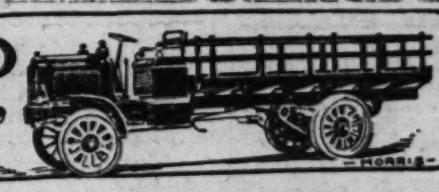
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# AUTOMOBILE NEWS.



## THE ST. LOUIS AUTO SHOW

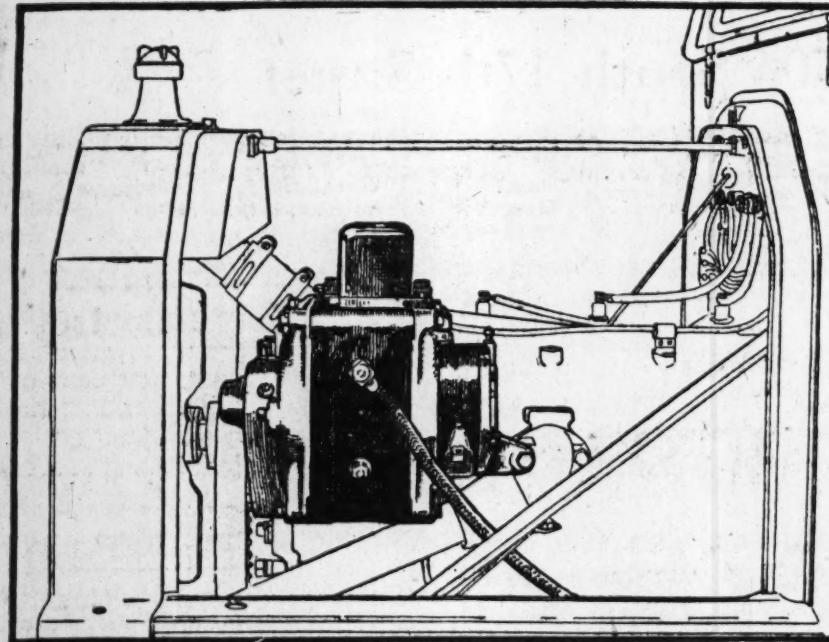
Preparations for the next St. Louis automobile show are now under way. The show is to open Monday, Oct. 1, which is the beginning of Veiled Prophet's Week in St. Louis. At a meeting held Wednesday at the Planters Hotel the show committee elected Jos. A. Schlecht of the Mound City Buggy Co. chairman of the committee, making him executive officer of the show. The other members of the committee are J. D. Pernell, of the Lewis Automobile Co.; H. B. Kennington of the Davis Motor Car Co.; Milton B. Straus of the Detroit Electric Car Co. of Missouri; and John H. Phillips of the Hudson-Phillips Motor Co.

## CONCRETE AND BRICK GARAGES

Fireproof and Weatherproof  
FRED. SCHMITT & CO.  
5912 Von Yerck Av.  
Delmar 1537.

AUTO BODY  
BUILDING-REPAIRING  
WOOD AND METAL  
PAINTING, TRIMMING,  
STEEL, IRON, C.  
MC CALL POWERS CO.  
1217 NORTH BROADWAY

# F for Ford cars



THIS is how the Gray & Davis System will look snugly housed beside your Ford motor.

With it you will control your driving entirely from the seat—just like an owner of the highest priced car.

A touch to a pedal will spin your motor unfailingly. A turn of a switch will control all lights.

In talking with owners of leading cars in every price class you will find that they, too, in large numbers can say "Yes, I've got Gray & Davis equipment, and for all 'round simplicity and sturdy service I don't believe it has an equal."

## FRED CAMPBELL

MAIN OFFICE 1109 Locust SERVICE STATION 3219 Locust  
Distributors for Arkansas, Northern Mississippi, Western Kentucky, Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri.

Call and see this system in actual demonstration.

System as supplied includes motor generator, 6-volt battery, enameled steel battery box, starting and lighting switch, regulator-cutout, all necessary wiring, chains and sprockets.

## PRICE COMPLETE

\$75.  
F.O.B. BOSTON

**BETTER MOTOR CYCLE TIRE**  
says S. A. Falor, manager motor cycle tubes 20 per cent thicker than last year," says the Falor Better Motor Cycle Tire department, the Goodyear, Fire and Rubber Co. "Goodyear occupies an even more prominent place in motor cycles than in automobile. Goodyear equip three out of every four motor cycles in the United States." The motor cycle has entered many new fields of activity and being constructed for a constantly increasing range of uses. New and special tire equipment is needed to aid the motor cycle to stand up under the unusual service required."

## IMPETUS COMING FOR BETTER ROADS ST. LOUIS TO WEST

Western Tourists Motoring in  
East Find Roads So Superior  
as to Shame Them.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Road improvements west of the Mississippi is to receive an impetus from sources not heretofore realized. This information is the result of recent experiences in the touring bureaus of the American Automobile Association, its Washington and New York headquarters.

For two years the postoffices on this route have been served regularly by two Ford cars and during that time only two days were lost—the cause being deep snow. The Fords divide the route between them, each taking a 50-mile stretch and covering a round trip each day. The roads are bad and a portion of the route is across a sandy desert, but the Fords have kept up their schedule successfully, even carrying passengers. In addition to the heavy loads of mail, as the ranchers find the cars more dependable than the train. One of the Fords has covered more than 80,000 miles.

The quality and finish of the new models have not suffered in any way through this price reduction. Real leather and curled hair, the wonderful "mirror" body finish, careful fitting and workmanship, and thorough testing and inspection are all well-known Velle attributes which are looked for and are expected as a matter of course in Velle cars.

## THE TWELVE IS THE LIMIT

What's to be the limit in the number of automobile cylinders? Less than one year ago, eight-cylinder motor cars were unheard of. Today fours are common and two of the oldest and most reliable auto manufacturers are still with the 12.

With this rapid progress following so closely the various stages of two, four and six cylinder cars, it is only natural that the public asks "What's the limit?" When will the number of cylinders for motor cars stop increasing?"

The increase has stopped now with 12 cylinders, says George Dickson, general manager of the Dickson Building, National 12-cylinder car. Dickson's reasons for this belief are that the "end" has been reached so far as numbers go, are based on technical knowledge of internal combustion engine principles; which put into everyday language, mean simply this: the 12 is the accomplishment of the purpose that has inspired every change from one cylinder to another.

In other words, Dickson says that engineers have definite things to accomplish with motors, and that one by one they have overcome obstacles

and achieved the desired results from increased cylinders. This desire among automobile engineers is to get more power from a gasoline motor to meet the needs of the public.

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## COLE'S HILL RECORD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—In a recent publicity run under the auspices of the Harrisburg Motor Club of Harrisburg, Pa., from that city to Pittsburgh, the Cole Eight was the only car entered which pulled every hill on high gear.

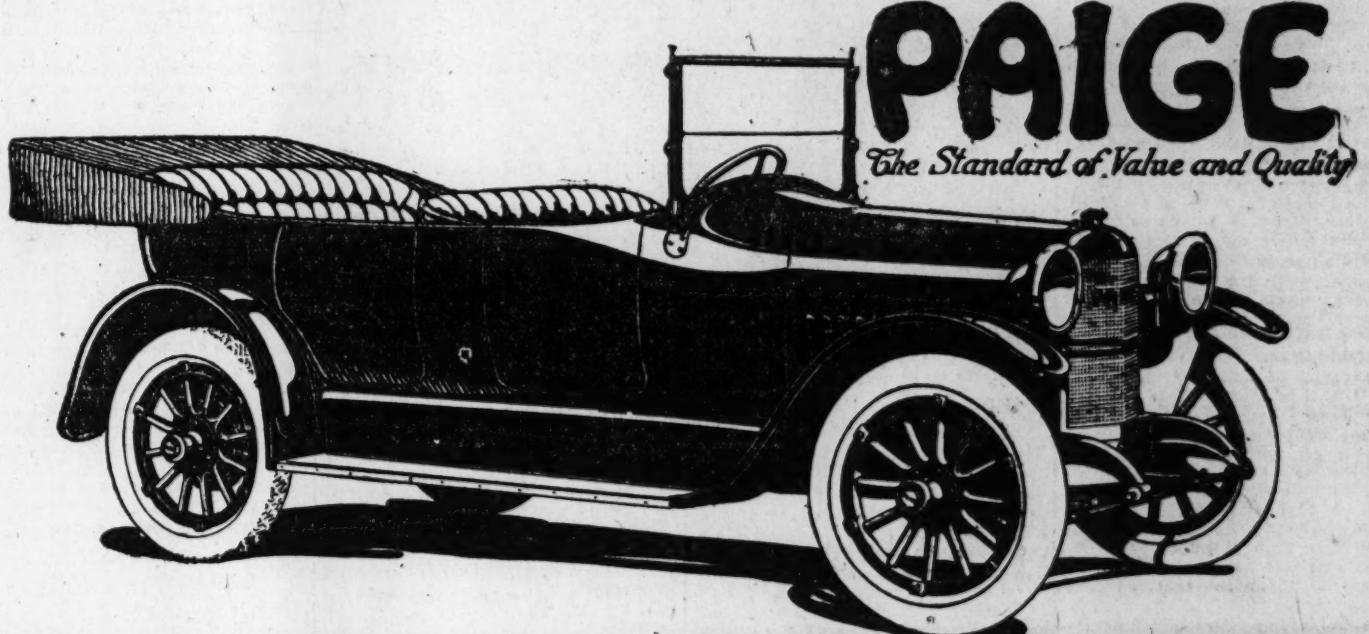
and took every turn, rut and water-break without shifting to low or intermediate. The Cole Eight covered with a perfect score, checking in at each control far ahead of schedule time. Throughout the run the car was the center of attraction.

## Greatest Touring Car Value on Market

**The Saxon "Six"**  
Five-Passenger Car, \$785  
Has electric starter and lights, one-man top and demountable rims.

Cars now ready for immediate delivery. Call up and arrange for demonstration.

SAxon-Park Automobile Co.  
Monroe 1100. 5187 Delmar Av. Delmar 1100.



## A NEW LIGHT SIX \$1095 Every Inch a PAIGE

HERE you see illustrated the new Paige Six "36."

Here you see the latest addition to a distinguished line of cars—a true Paige every inch of it—a car built to realize an ideal—a car that must not and *cannot* be judged from the standpoint of its astounding price alone.

When we say that this new Paige Six "36," has been built to realize an ideal we are speaking accurate, literal truth.

From the very beginning it has been the unfaltering purpose and policy of the Paige Company to build high class, dependable motor cars.

It has been the purpose and policy of the Paige Company to achieve a Standard of Quality and Value—not merely a standard of Price.

If you happen to know an owner of our larger, seven-passenger Six "46," you know precisely what we mean when we speak of Value and Quality.

All of the careful manufacturing, all of the painstaking attention to detail, all of the sturdy, reliable qualities which characterize the larger Six and have made it a pre-eminent Six of the year will be found in this newer and smaller five-passenger Paige Six "36."

## The New Paige Six "36" Is Here

We realize that there are a vast number of people who do not require a large seven-passenger car.

But all of these people want a "Six" for they know that this is the day of the "Six" in quality cars.

Furthermore, they want a "roomy" car—a luxurious "smart" car—an economical car.

In a word, there is an enormous demand for just such a car as the new Paige Six "36."

Glance at the illustration on this page and you will see that—from the radiator to the tire carrier—this car is a five-passenger reproduction of the larger Six "46."

This body design has proved to be a sensation of the year. No amount of money could buy more graceful lines or smarter appearance.

Inside the car you will find a great, big, comfortable tonneau and a broad driver's seat with upholstery of genuine leather which means ease and freedom from crowding for five passengers.

Like the larger Six "46" you will find this car equipped with the world-famous Gray & Davis starting and lighting system.

Like the larger Six "46" you will find this car equipped with cantilever springs which insure easy, comfortable riding no matter what the road conditions may be—a velvet acting cork insert multiple disc clutch—forced feed lubrication system and the unequalled Rayfield carburetor.

**Frye Motor Car Company**

3333 Locust St.

Central 1008

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

When you raise the hood of this car, you will see an accessible, powerful six cylinder motor—3' x 5'—which is a crowning achievement in motor construction.

We might attempt to tell you about the performance of this remarkable power plant, but we much prefer to have you ride in the car and establish the facts for yourself.

Then, you will realize what true six-cylinder Flexibility and Power really mean.

For the first time, perhaps, you will experience the indescribable sensation of riding in a car that is practically *throttle controlled*—a car that travels smoothly at a slow walking pace or the speed of the winds without change from high gear.

**Low First Cost "Upkeep" Expense**

Best of all, this is a car that any man can afford to drive. The Six "36" weighs but 2600 pounds and is equipped with oversize 4-inch tires. With this car you can enjoy true six-cylinder motor comfort without the penalty of excessive "upkeep" expense.

Space will not permit us to name even one-half the surprisingly good features embodied in the latest Paige.

But—accept our assurance—there is a tremendous surprise in store for you when you first inspect this car.

Then—and only then—you will appreciate what a truly great achievement it represents.

Then, we predict, your first query will be—"How is it possible to build such a car for \$1095?"

## ELGIN ROAD RACE SET

Entry blanks for the Elgin road races to be held on August 20 and 21 were withdrawn by the officials of the Chicago Automobile Club yesterday and will be re-issued within the present week. The action of the board will give Elgin promoters advantage of the new rule promulgated by the national contest board of the American Automobile Association less than a week ago, providing that five cars of a single make may be started in a race providing not more than three are entered by the company manufacturing them.

Under the terms of the original issued by the Club only three cars could have been started in either the Chicago Automobile Club trophy race or the Elgin National, as the A. A. A. issued the new ruling only on the understanding that races the entry blanks for which had not been issued, could benefit.

Chicken Dinner Sunday, 25c.  
The Boston, 11 N. Broadway, 11:30 to 8 p.m.

Smoky Plugs  
Dead Cylinders!  
Carbon! Wear!

A Too-Thin Oil!  
A Too-Thick Oil!  
A Gritty Oil!  
A Non-Durable Oil!



Lubricating Troubles  
—and their cure!

The Standard Oil Company is making a motor oil that has done away with all common lubricating troubles.

Seven years ago their experts placed this new but tested oil on the market. 1,100 gallons were sold the first year. Then motorists found it out.

1909's demand was for 335,000 gallons—1910's was for 1,118,400. In 1914 nearly 7,000,000 gallons were used in the Middle West alone.

Polarine has gained in sales an average of a million gallons yearly simply because its use eliminated the annoyance and

**Polarine**  
FRICTION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

AUTO NEWS & GOSSIP

The Best Service Truck Co. reports the sale of a two-ton Signal worm-drive truck last week to Peter Paul of Segman, Mo., and a 1500-pound O. K. light delivery car with enclosed body to the Consumers' Grocery and Meat Co., Ninth and Market streets, St. Louis.

Alfred Baker of the Federal Truck Co. reported the sale last week of a Federal 14-ton worm-drive truck to the McClure-Wood Grocery Co. of Harrisburg, Ill.

Sam S. Primm of the Park Automobile Co., agent for the Chalmers and Saxon cars, spent several days last week in Detroit at the factories of the Chalmers Motor Co. and the Saxon Motor Co.

A used car department has been opened at 3029 Olive street by the De Luxe Automobile Co. This was done to relieve the crowded condition and to give better opportunity for showing used cars. Irvin Schlebe is in charge.

The Automobile Club of St. Louis has purchased a Metz touring car to be used by its secretary and for business purposes.

The General Motors Truck Co. reports the delivery of a G. M. G. 3½-ton truck to the Standard Oil Co. J.

The Jeffery Motor Sales Co. sold Jeffery cars to Jenkins Jenkins, Sheriff of Madison County, Ill.; E. T. Strubinger of Eldora, Ill.; Peter Haupt of New Athens, Ill., and Fischer & Reavis of Prairie Home, Mo.

A. L. Dyke's new book, "Dyke's Motor Manual," is just off the press. It deals intimately with motors of motor cycles, light cars, marine engines, stationary engines, aero engines and automobile engines. It is published by A. L. Dyke Roe Building, St. Louis.

The tide of public favor for the Cadillac "Eight" is so strong it has forced the high-priced makers to follow Cadillac lead, which proves that the Cadillac always gives you the best, and gives it to you first.

Cadillac Automobile Company  
3808-3918 OLIVE ST.

1338

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## MOTOR CAR EXPORTS

## INCREASE 68 PER CENT

While sales of automobiles have been poor during this season, exports are exceeding expectations of the manufacturers and breaking all previous records in the history of the industry, the foreign sales, although relatively small by comparison, have increased in greater proportion, being more than 68 per cent greater for the 10 months ending April, 1915, than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The exports for nine months ending with March last almost equaled in value the exports for the entire year 1914. This means that in the first three months of 1915 sales almost equaled those of the first half of 1914, as shown by computations of Government reports made by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

So far this year the exports have increased at a rate of more than \$1,000,000 a month. In April last 257 commercial cars, valued at \$5,240,481, and 3075 passenger cars, valued at \$2,304,741, were exported, making a total of \$5,045,222 for the month. This compares with a total of \$2,833,154 in April, 1914.

During the 10 months ended with April there were exported 820 commercial vehicles, worth \$29,577,968, and 14,641 passenger cars, worth \$15,356,472, making a total of \$8,334,440, as against \$21,598,810 for the corresponding 10 months a year ago.

For the first time since the war began on the 1st of April, 1914, the foreign cars have overtaken and passed those of last year, the foreign shipments in April being 44,263 in excess of the same month last year.

## JACKSON AGENTS TO MEET

Senator Frank Newton, general sales manager of the Jackson Automobile Co., was in St. Louis last week on his way to the factory from Texas. He spent two days with Jos. A. Schlecht of the Mound City Buggy Co. local agents. He was on his way to Jackson to preside at a meeting of Jackson dealers who will be there this week to inspect the new 1915 cars. All of the dealers will be taken to the northern Michigan peninsula for a week-end trip in a Jackson eight-cylinder cars. This is a three-hundred mile trip. Mr. Schlecht will attend this meeting of Jackson dealers and will bring back with him the announcement of its new eight-cylinder line.

## CHALMERS THE WINNER.

S. S. Frazee of the Park Automobile Co., Chalmers dealer, has been advised that the Chalmers Six-Forty stock car driven by E. A. Waldem won the 250-inch class in the third annual hill climb up Summit Mountain, at Unانون, Pa., June 24. There is a rise of 1500 feet in three miles on this course, and all rough, with many dangerous turns.

This was 14 seconds faster than the next best competitor and eight seconds faster than last year's record for this same hill. In the free for all class, the Chalmers Six-Forty competed against the larger cars and defeated De Peale in the car that won the Indianapolis race.

## WHEEZY TAXICAB HAS LEFT ST. LOUIS STREETS

No more will the festive and very ugly taxicab be seen in St. Louis. 100 of these queer automobiles with the red stripe along the side which were formerly in general use in St. Louis have been retired by the Columbia Taxicab Co. forever and the man who wants a Thomas chassis on which to mount a roadster body can get one at a very low price.

The old-time taxicab has been replaced by a modern, more comfortable and handsome in the best style and upholstered in gray whipcord. The Columbia Taxicab Co. is building these cars in its own shops at Delmar and Taylor avenues and expects to have 100 in use eventually. The parts are assembled at their plant and all of the paint work, upholstering and engine installation is done there. The company is working a force of about fifty expert mechanics under E. G. Raff, shop superintendent. L. W. Childress is president of the Columbia Taxicab Co.

## SCOTT ON THE OUTLOOK

"Conditions in the automobile business are more settled than at any previous time," says Richard E. Scott, general manager of the Reo Motor Car Co.

"I can recall no time when the outlook was so clear or the industry on a firmer basis than right now," continued the Reo man.

"To the man on the outside I suppose it looks just the reverse—what with the many innovations, the many types of multi-cylinder cars and the other seemingly contradictory announcements, together with the apparent slashing of prices.

"But if you look below the surface you will see that these are but indications of stability—frantic breaks in prices in mid-season, the adoption of new radical types of motors, et cetera, are but efforts on the part of some makers to get 'a place in the sun,' while those who already enjoy that privilege—the better established makers—are continuing nothing radical.

"In previous years the most disturbing elements have been the 'wave of six and four,' or similar controversies in which two factions, about equally strong, have been aligned against each other. That served to divide the audience of buyers and to make all hesitate. This year, however, there is no agreement save among the older concerns—and they are with one accord bending their efforts to the refinement of existing standards and ignoring the efforts of newer concerns to establish new ones—without having agreed among themselves as to what shall be the basis of that new standard.

## BUFFALO BILL, MOTORIST

William F. Cody, known the world over as "Buffalo Bill," has deserted the bronco for the automobile. He recently purchased an Overland touring car and is now seldom seen except at the wheel of his favorite machine.

He frequently uses the car for jumps from town to town when traveling with the Wild West Show of which he is the leader.

In referring to his love for motoring the famous scout draws an interesting comparison between the Overland Six and the old overland stagecoach. He is now one of the properties of his show, and which was finished in 1885 and put in service between Dodge City, Kan., and St. Joe, Mo.

"Fifty years ago," he states, "I acted as a sort of advance scout for this stage. My duty was to keep a sharp lookout for the Indians and bad men of that time. The best speed we ever made was seven miles an hour and our total journey in a day's travel never exceeded 60 miles."

"Today," he continued, "I can hop into my Overland car, and, with good roads ahead and the speed officers out of sight, I'll cover the distance in an hour. Times certainly have changed, but they have changed for better things."

## LOZIER'S NEW CAR.

Harry A. Lozier, whose recent announcement that he would re-enter the motor car field as a manufacturer created widespread interest, is ready with some preliminary information concerning his new car which will very soon be on the market.

Mr. Lozier's new undertaking is a 12-cylinder car the list price of which is to be \$1750. The name selected temporarily is the "H. A. L." and this may or may not be adopted permanently. The "H. A. L." in design, type of motor, lines and weight represents Mr. Lozier's own ideas of the latest construction and the best practices in the light of present development and he states that his new car will make its claim for recognition on quality and strength as well as design and type.

Mr. Lozier, in his advance catalogue, has considerable to say on the relation of quality to price and he gives ample assurance and detailed reason why quality and strength will be found in the "H. A. L." The list price is comparatively low because of the small profit margin and the very low overhead expense per car.

What Movie Shall I See This Week? See the "Amusement" ads in the news pages, also the "MOVING PICTURES" column, page 1, Real Estate and Want directory.

## THE NEW ALLEN LINE

The Mound City Buggy Co. is making arrangements for the new 1915 model Allen car. It may have this car on display at their salesrooms, 1907 Locust street, St. Louis. The new car will sell for \$750. Last year's price was \$1000, a reduction of \$250, with the absolute guarantee of the manufacturer that no change in construction or material has been made. The slight changes scheduled are refinements of the body or additions of last year's car. The new car has 54x6 motor. Stewart vacuum system gas feed, one-man top, yacht-shape body, non-skid floor on rear and, best of all, the local economy is in position to make immediate deliveries. It also carries the Westinghouse starting and lighting system. E. J. Wright, vice-president and sales manager of the company, was in St. Louis last week, pointing out the merits of the new car.

# Chalmers

## 1916 Cars Here

### Astounding Values-Astounding Prices

THE Chalmers Motor Company, with its new organization, even greater factory facilities, additional buildings, more men and still more capital, and with a quadrupled production is bringing out for the season of 1916 a series of cars the equal of which have never been offered before.

The Chalmers Company is the only leading manufacturer that is offering a new car for 1916 at a new price—in the medium-price class.

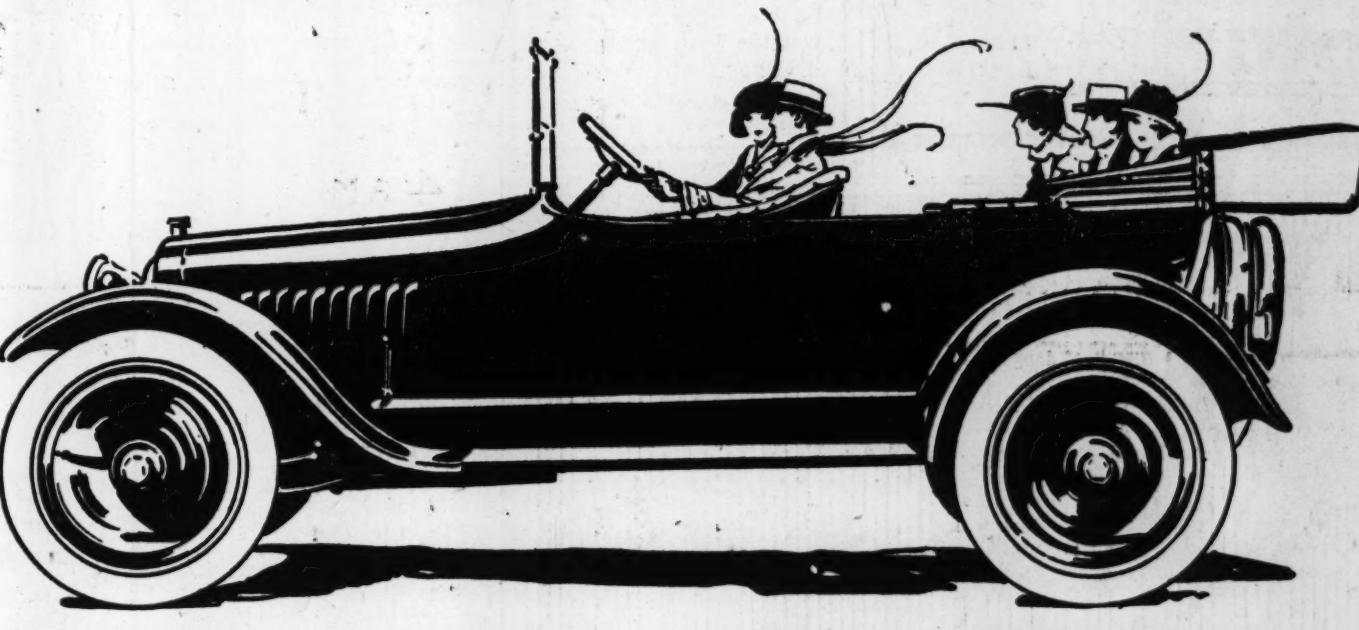
Others have either put out a new car at a higher price, the same old car at the same old price, or the same old car at a cut price.

This new Chalmers is the Six-40 shown below at the astounding price of \$1275.

The Light-Six and Master-Six are continued in improved models at lower prices.

Such prices at higher quality than ever before are only made possible by cutting out middleman's profits, buying for cash on definite specifications, utilizing new methods of manufacture and administration, working on smaller profits and greater production.

The Chalmers Motor Company has also inaugurated a new Chalmers Service Plan by means of which we are able to offer gratis to every new Chalmers owner service in the form of an interchangeable service coupon book, good for a definite amount of work—at any Chalmers dealers—anywhere.



Chalmers Six-40 \$1275<sup>00</sup>

This is the most remarkable motor car that has ever been offered for \$1275. It is the lowest price at which Chalmers quality has ever been sold.

It is the only American stock car with valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor, the type that Europe was working on when war stopped production.

It is this type of motor that broke all records for 500 miles at both Indianapolis and Chicago speedway races, going at the terrific speed of 90 miles per hour at Indianapolis and 98 miles an hour at Chicago—the most grueling test of motor car efficiency ever known.

This motor gives the car instant get away, wonderful flexibility, great power and economy.

The car rides like a Pullman.

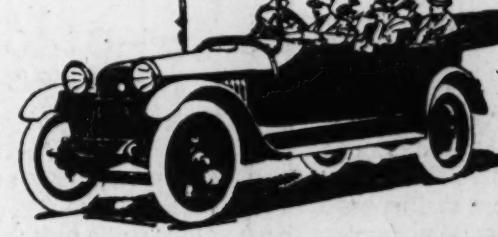
It is the superior of cars that three years ago sold for \$3000 or over. Be sure to come in and see it.



Chalmers "Six-48" \$1550  
Seven-Passenger

This is the 1916 series of the popular Light-Six declared by thousands of enthusiastic owners to be the most satisfactory motor car they have ever owned. It is light where it can be, strong where it should be. It is the most economical car in America in upkeep cost and admittedly the best car made within \$500 of its price.

These models are on exhibition now in our salesroom. First orders will be filled from stock.



Chalmers "Master Six" \$2175  
in either Touring Car or Limousine  
Bodies at Prices Ranging from \$3350

These are the magnificent Master Sixes which have stood all tests of performance, appearance, quality and upkeep. People who demand the utmost in a motor car will find that the 1916 Chalmers "Master-Six" measures up to the highest standards of automobile construction and still remains within reach of the average purse.

Monroe 1100

Delmar 1100

Monroe 11

WHERE SHALL I  
GO THIS SUMMER?

SEE THE "RESORTS and COUNTRY  
BOARD" Column TODAY  
Page One Real Estate and Want Directory.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Circulation Last Sunday, 345,561.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1915.

General News  
and  
Department Stores

## Jests and Jingles By W. H. JAMES

**ARABELLA ON THE FOURTH.**  
MISS ARABELLA SIMPKINS BROWN is not so fond of rockets; she'd rather have a Palm Beach gown with patches on its pockets, but on this Glorious July Four her patriotic fervor is bubbling up and brimming o'er, so fireworks can't unnerve her. She says it really was too cute to write the Constitution, because it taught us how to shoot and have a revolution. She loves the flag with all her might and genuine affection: Its color scheme of red and white just matches her complexion. Nor ever blue could bluer be than Arabella's eyes are: She is a fairer sight to see than haughty King or High Czar. For when it comes to flags or girls, trust Uncle Sam to choose 'em: The stars and stripes, blue eyes and curly, let's hope he'll never lose 'em.

We asked Miss Arabella Brown about the Declaration. And if her memory had it down in shape for recitation. "I haven't read it yet," she said, "I know you'll think it funny." And then she tossed her pretty head, and with a smile so sunny, She said: "I'm going to read it, though, for I am fond of fiction." And then in cooing accents low, just like a benediction. She added: "Why, I never would deliberately slight it; I know the Declaration's good—didn't Winston Churchill write it?"

**MONUMENTAL INTERVIEWS.**  
"Well, Mr. Jefferson, what do you think of the Fourth of July celebration?"

"It almost makes me sorry I wrote the Declaration of Independence. I had no idea what I was starting."



"Do you feel as badly about it as that?"

"Yes, I've been sitting here and thinking. If I had it to do over I would write an entirely different Declaration."

"What would it be like?"

"Listen. Here's the way it would go:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the safe and sane bands which have connected them with common sense, and to assume among the shooters-up of the earth the separate and equal station to which their recklessness entitles them, a careless disregard for the safety of mankind requires that they should fire skyrockets through the neighbors' windows, give their children matches, encourage to play with, search the landlord's white porch posts with pinwheels, ignite shingled roofs with paper balloons, blow up street cars with dynamite caps, and shatter the foundations of society with bombs. We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equally foolish; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are noise, manslaughter and the pursuit of danger."

"My, but that's a scorcher."

"There's a lot more of it, if you'd care to hear it."

"No, thanks. That's quite enough to convey the general idea."

"I'm glad you like it."

## The Fourth of July

BY CLARK M'ADAMS.

HERE was no hope of any beautiful—as if it were any less terrible to sacrifice troops of children to independence after that end had been frankly conceded for a hundred years by the empire from which we made ourselves free. The Aztecs at least thought they were propitiating the gods, particularly Huitzilopochtli, who was a son-of-a-gun; whereas we made no pretense to propitiating the rulers of England nor even thought of them fearfully.

We may, therefore, ask ourselves, in the midst of reasonable quiet, if the Fourth of July, as we have known it, entirely meets with our approbation, how much of it if any ought to be retained, and what it exactly means to us when we awake on that day to realize it is here.

I recall very well when I stopped celebrating about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and how fatigued still advanced upon my relish of the day and the way we observed it. I shortly lasted only till noon, and then till 10 o'clock in the morning. Finally I found myself as well as able to sleep late on the Fourth as

hard enough! Not many of us, I

daresay, have had that experience, nor shall we ever have it. If the

truth be exchanged among good patriots all understanding one another fully, we have been letting down somewhat on the Fourth for a good many years. I recall very well when I stopped celebrating about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and how fatigued still advanced upon my relish of the day and the way we observed it. I shortly lasted only till noon, and then till 10 o'clock in the morning. Finally I found myself as well as able to sleep late on the Fourth as

it were Sunday.

ROBABLY a less inquiring man would have feared he was growing unpatriotic; but I had observed it to be a somewhat general condition. There was in my mind no doubt about it at all—people were growing tired of the Fourth as a special day upon which to give the doctor something to do, and the character of the day was changing.

I remember very well my first doubts about fireworks. I felt that I did not need them myself, but that the children needed them. Subsequently I saw very plainly that the

children were only serving, as the

circus sometimes does, for the gratification of my own appetite for what I had enjoyed when I was a child.

Nobody cried when I gave up my fireworks, unless it was the doctor.

Certainly the children in the neighborhood did not. A few older boys, born in the dynamite cracker period, continued blowing one another up along the street, but that was about all. We slipped gracefully into the toy balloon state of mind, where we did what we could to set everybody's

shingle roof afire, and then emerged

quietly and sanely enough into that

contemplation of the new fourth

which must in the end allure us all.

What was it we had been trying to do? I have since wondered. Were we trying to reproduce spectacles of the Revolution, as Paine puts on the last days of Pompeii? That could not have been it, else in addition to showing what we did to the enemy at Yorktown we would also have reproduced, say, the fasting at Val

Forge. What we were trying to do, as nearly as I could make it out, was to reproduce the noise made by the people of the Colonies when independence was declared. If that

was really what we were doing, how

nearly did we reproduce it, or what kind of a noise did the Colonists probably make? If I were answering to do? I would say we missed it a mile. To be sure, the Liberty Bell was rung, but otherwise I would say the people took the declaration very quietly. There was probably some cheering where crowds had collected, but that anybody wasted his gunpowder at such a time or tried to blow his little boy up with a toy cannon was too ridiculous. The Colonist knew very well what the declaration meant. He knew on him in true British style, and he could not have been running around seeing how high he could blow the bulldog or seeking the effect of dropping a lighted match in an empty coal-oil barrel.

It was all an assumption upon our part, and we have paid for it dearly. If we had represented our old Fourth July as a day typical of the Revolution it would have been interesting perhaps for its fidelity to the original. As it was, it represented nothing more than the capacity of an entire republic for something so idiotic that had one man done it instead of all he would have been locked up where he could have been observed in safety.

It was a revelation, as well. It had been thought that unless one made the eagle scream and exude bombast about the flag there would not be any crowd. That was the theory of the insane Fourth of July speech. Now the crowd, properly assured, is trying to get in. It was formerly trying to get out. The Fourth of July, in short, is neither for the doctors nor the windjammer. It is for us.

Let us celebrate in our own way. The forefathers meant that we should be glad on this day. They never dreamed of making it a sort of day in Belgium with the Red Cross.

## Ten-Cent Teenie; or Rolling the Tax Collector



## PERSONAL LETTERS FROM THE WAR ZONE TELL OF LIVING CONDITIONS THERE

First Installment of Communications Submitted in Response to the Post-Dispatch, Request for Them for Publication.

HEREWITH is presented the first installment of personal letters from the European war zone written to readers of the Post-Dispatch and submitted to them by this paper in response to its recent announcement that it would be glad to publish those parts of such communications as should prove to be of general interest.

All were written without any expectation that they would be published and the Post-Dispatch, in asking for them, believed they would, for this reason, probably give a better and more unvarnished idea of conditions in the countries from which they came than letters or articles intended for the public press. Over 100 letters had been submitted up to the hour this morning of the Post-Dispatch was sent to press. Most of them, however, were so entirely personal as to be of no interest to anyone not acquainted with the writers.

The Post-Dispatch will pay the usual space rates for whatever is used from any of the letters. It will continue to receive these letters indefinitely, the condition being that, if they are written in any other than the English tongue, translations must accompany the originals. Likewise the originals must accompany all translations as an evidence of authenticity. Other excerpts will be printed next Sunday.

### How German Occupied Lodz.

(Letter received by Adolf Determann of New York City from a relative who has charge of a construction train connected with Germany's hospital service, in Gen. Mackensen's army.)

OTTERODE, April 26, 1915.

My Dear Adolf: My last letter was written two or three weeks ago from Lods (in Russian Poland). The city has about 500,000 inhabitants. The 500,000 are the same as the 500,000 who live in the streets full of beggars, but the condition has improved considerably since I was first there in February. Much is now being done for the needy.

The arrival of the Landsturm reserves to guard the city was a memorable event. They marched through the principal street, five kilometers long, to the Grand Hotel, where Gen. Mackensen, commander of the Ninth Army Corps, made his headquarters, and from there he reviewed the troops. The review was as lively as Friedstrasse or Unter den Linden in Berlin. The population accosted me quickly to the German troops. The German-speaking inhabitants, about 200,000, and the Jews, hope the Russians will never return. A large part of the Poles, however, influenced by the Russian promise of independence after the war, are not so friendly to the new regime and cannot be trusted.

Germany Act Like They'll Stay. The Germans are making so many substantial improvements in the enemy's country, such as erecting durable steel bridges in the place of the old wooden structures, that they may not want to give up the occupied territory at the close of the war.

We left Lods on the 13th inst. for Mlawa, in Russian Poland, going by way of Lewick, Kutho, Thorn (the native town of Columbus, the astronomer and Bryan (when the Russians and Prussians fought Napoleon in February, 1807). In Mlawa we were visited almost daily by airmen. At first they made only observation flights and at a great height, but when they found we had no artillery or machine guns they came with bombs and dropped them on the railway station and freight cars. For a time only material damage was done and some of the bombs did not explode. A plane came within rifle shot and did not hit, but the airmen didn't seem to mind us. Later we got some artillery for protection.

It was on the morning of the 20th of this month that I received my baptism of fire. I was doing some work at the depot but luckily had only two men with me from the train. Suddenly, as we were leaving the station, a plane of French make appeared and dropped several bombs on the building and surroundings, which not only did considerable material damage but, unfortunately, also killed a lot of people, including myself. The Deströy Raid by Russian Aeroplanes. No place was safe. In or near the building there was danger from the bombs, and out in the open, a good chance of being hit by the shells from our own artillery in the suburbs that were shooting up in the air at the enemy. The two men from the train and myself were spared, but two others with me were killed, four more badly injured and many slightly. In addition to these men, many women and civilians were killed or badly injured. Bombs were also dropped in the city itself and considerable damage done there. The principal object of the enemy, the destruction of an ammunition train, was, luckily, not accomplished. In retaliation for these attacks on Mlawa and Insterburg, German flyers dropped 100 bombs on Blatzstock & few days later.

### The War Around Breslau.

(Letter from Maria Polczyk to her sister, Mrs. Kent Matthia, 1706 Gross Avenue, East St. Louis.)

My dear sister, now at last I must write you a few lines. I will see we are still living; as one can frequently read and hear there is some terrible story in circulation, that the Russians did have Silesia devastated and were already marching towards Berlin. But, believe me, we are all here and the Russians still in their own country, and I hardly think that they ever will come to Breslau, because our brave, enthusiastic soldiers are thrashing them hard enough at home.

No doubt you have read enough to know that for us the fightfulness of all wars has broken out, which already has cost us enormous losses; but we also have taken many prisoners, have

reception with our machine guns. They entrenched themselves about 200 yards away from our part of the trench and we held them there for five days until relieved.

### Had Some Glorious Sniping.

I had some glorious sniping during that time and sent them across some souvenirs. We lost heavily on account of the heavy shelling, and were glad when we were relieved. Well, we went back to the dug-outs again and slept. "No rest for the wicked." (Deleted) the Germans about 10 o'clock, opened a bombardment and were within a foot of the ground with shrapnel and high explosive shells. We were called upon to go up in support of the men, and how the gun men got there I haven't been able to account for.

The Germans broke through on our right and we caught them about 500 yards on a hill. We soon got into action and gave them hell. They dug themselves in, at least all who were able to do so. It was a mess indeed. Our old gun got shot and our officer wounded and several fellows killed and wounded. We retired and they followed us up with a perfect fusillade, machine guns, rifles and any old thing they could lay hands on. This is the time when you take part in a great many battles.

Boys Volunteer for War. This is the time where one really can see the number of soldiers we have, they seem to grow out of the soil. Thank God they are all brave and with the Lord's aid we shall win.

Further, I have to tell you that George is stationed in Gleiwitz, East Prussia and he too will soon go to the front. Will, who will be 13 on the 31st of this month, did not have to go, but we could not hold him, he volunteered. Everybody is war mad.

The enemy writes, we are sending children into the war; but they do not seem to be able to do so, they are so many, they do not know where to send them.

I have only Kurt left and he will go, too. He says he is not going to look on while the others are defending their fatherland; he is pressing me so hard, that finally I will have to let him go, but I hope the war will be over by the time he is trained.

Out of the original gun team that practiced at Crowsboro, I am (deleted). I'm beginning to think I've been very lucky. Yours sincerely, J. I. LONG.

From a letter to S. L. Baer, 5008 Westminister, from his nephew in Karlsruhe, Germany, dated May 18.

Has the excitement about the Lusitania subsided any? The American people should consider that besides the

To Acquire Curly Hair Over Night.

(The Beauty Soaker.) This is good news, indeed, in the answer, as so simple a method as applying plain liquid slesmine to the hair will make it beautifully curly and wavy over night. The hair dries in its natural state, retaining its natural wavy, natural in appearance, and there is no loss of hair.

The hair is washed with the liquid, which is of course quite harmless, also seems to keep it quite glossy and supple. It is a delightfully glossy and supple hair.

Two ounces of liquid slesmine from the druggist should be enough for a week. It should be applied at night with a clean tooth brush. In the morning, wash hair with cold water, without having that burnt, lifeless look acquired by using a heated iron—ADV.

In hot weather BEWARE OF malarial and typhoid germs. \$3.00 will buy a bottle of Dr. D. H. 33, to be placed on the inside of a water cooler. Will extract germs. Took from the water. \$1.00. Should be in every Home and Office, that will be the best drinking water. Address, U. S. FILTER CO., 100 Franklin Ave., St. Louis.

## HELP THE SWEET LITTLE BABIES!

FOR You Can See the Great **5c PAN-PACIFIC EXPOSITION and San Francisco Bay** **RIGHT HERE IN ST. LOUIS!**

For five days, beginning Tuesday, July 6, this exhibition extraordinary will be given in the Sixth Floor Restaurant of the

**GRAND-LEADER** Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.

Grand Scenicographic reproduction in all its beautiful coloring; Frisco Bay in the background. The

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First in broad daylight, then through sunlight to nightfall, when is seen the wonderful

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING EFFECTS

An exact miniature in all details of the great fair, with lectures every half hour (except noon hour) from

**10 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.** **ADMISSION ONLY 5c**

And every penny of the proceeds will be given to the

**POST-DISPATCH FREE ICE AND PURE MILK FUND** This entertainment is given under the auspices of the

**Free Ice and Pure Milk Circle of the KING'S DAUGHTERS** A delightful, educational entertainment to

**HELP THE SWEET LITTLE BABIES!**

**ADMISSION ONLY 5c**

Equalized only by four Sunday newspapers in the United States

**345,561**

other war material, the Lusitania had 500 cases of ammunition on board. If from each case only one bullet would cause the death of one of our brave soldiers, then through one torpedo we have saved the lives of 500 of our heroes.

**excellent eating and drinking as many of us have not had at home.**

**Our morale is always the best. With best wishes, etc. Your brother,**

**RUDOLF.**

**(Letter written by Rudolf Schiller, Second Staff Second Pioneer Battalion, with the Fifteenth Army Corps in Belgium since Aug. 14, 1914, to his brother, S. Schiller, 409 North State street, Litchfield, Ill.)**

**WILHELM, Belgium, April 14, 1916.**

**My Dear Brother: Your card of the 8th**

**promptly received and very glad to hear from you. Send you herewith field photo, self made, of myself.**

**We like it here first rate and everything**

**is under German administration and our commissary faultless. In**

**fact, here at the front we get such**

**IT DRIVES THEM AWAY IT KILLS THE GERMS DR. LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC FLY-OIL**

**FLIES, MOSQUITOES, GNATS AND OTHER INSECTS CANNOT EXIST IN FLY-OIL. LISTER'S FLY-OIL IS THE BEST FOR TABLE DAIRY. KITCHEN, CLOSET, TRADE SUPPLIED BY R. H. HUNSTOCK CHEMICAL CO. 3126-22 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS.**

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**2200 mile trip on Four Lakes on one of the big new Cruising ships**

**"North American" — "South American"**

**Weekly Cruises July 1 to August 28**

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**TICKETS SOLD FOR ANY PART OF TRIP**

**Call or write for pamphlet and full information about**

**The Lake Trips That Have No Equal**

**Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Co.**

**St. Louis Agents: E. A. Farrow, C. P. A. & A. 8th and Olive Sts.; F. J. Dierck, G. F. D. G. & H. L. 8th and Olive Sts.; H. M. Dressell, G. A. F. D. G. & H. L. 8th and Olive Sts.; H. C. Churchill, G. F. D. G. & H. L. 8th and Olive Sts.**

**Mount Clemens, Michigan, The Health Resort of America**

**You who suffer from rheumatism, nervous troubles or over-work, the forest, the stream and the lake units in calling you to Mount Clemens, while the wonder-working waters promises healing for your ailments when you reach there.**

**Nowhere in the world can there be found waters of such marvelous efficacy in the treatment of**

**RHEUMATISM**

**Nervous and Kindred Ailments**

**Nowhere in the world can you find a more delightful place for health and recuperation. Over 200 bathhouse, hotels and boarding houses. Mount Clemens is only 30 miles from Detroit and is quickly reached via Wabash. Leaves St. Louis early evening; reaches Detroit early morning. Or leave at midnight and reach Detroit next day noon. Interurban cars every half hour.**

**For free illustrated book of Mount Clemens, address**

**C. W. WARING, BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION, 138 Chamber of Commerce.**

**Yours truly, MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.**

**You can also get Mount Clemens literature at Wabash Ticket Office, Eighth and Olive Sts.**

**For an Ideal Vacation WILDWOOD**

**and Wildwood Crest**

**Right on Atlantic Ocean. Always cool, comfortable and health-giving. Large bathing beach in the country. Many amusements. Boating, fishing, automobile and tennis, bungalow, rooming and general hotel accommodations at reasonable rates. For full information and rates write to day.**

**J. WHITESIDE, City Clerk, WILDWOOD, N. J.**

**For an Ideal Vacation CALIFORNIA SPECIAL PARTIES LEAVE ST. LOUIS**

**Tour A—July 8 . . . . . \$119.50**

**Tour B—July 24 . . . . . \$124.00**

**Tour C—Aug. 5, 23 days, \$219.50**

**Tour C returns via Canadian Rockies. Tickets include all expenses.**

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**TOURS.**

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**ALLEN HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J**

## Summer Exhibit At Art Museum Will Open Today

Several Needed and Striking Acquisitions Among the 80 Pictures in Gallery 1.

### LEAGUE PLANS BIG WORK

Scheme Devised to Get City Museum Connected With Transportation System.

By F. E. A. CURLEY.  
The summer exhibition of pictures from St. Louis homes opens today at the Public Museum in Forest Park. Gallery 1, in the east wing, is hung with about 80 pictures, including several new acquisitions by St. Louis collectors.

The annual exhibition of paintings owned in St. Louis has come to be something of an institution in the art life of the city, and the announcement by the museum of the fifth collection of this series has a general interest even beyond St. Louis. The fact that so many St. Louisians own beautiful works of art has been taken by many critics, both here and elsewhere, in a spirit of surprise. What is in question the exhibition has helped to wake up the art circles of the city.

The exhibition this year shows some interesting pictures that were not here when that of last summer was arranged. These include a fine and mellow portrait of a man by that remarkable Scot of the eighteenth century, Sir Henry Raeburn. It is lent by Louis Werner, a descendant of the famous painter. Right in this thing was not subdued by the great war and consequent temporary depression in the world of art. Werner also lends a beautiful landscape by Theodore Rousseau, the French genius who has been called the true father of the Barbizon school of nature painting. Werner's picture has the distinction of being one of only two important works by this great artist now in St. Louis, the other being the property of Mrs. George A. Cass.

**Letters From Other Sources.**  
Dwight F. Davis is another contributor of new pictures, including a fine golden landscape by Monticelli; and a rich, deep-toned, end-of-day landscape by the American master, Alexander Wyant. An interesting new picture, lent by David Sommers, is the work of the contemporary German master, Ludwig Zehngraf. It is lent by Louis Werner. A picture of a family group, painted in a broad, decorative manner, Philip B. Fouke, Dr. M. A. Goldstein, Mrs. Charles A. Stix and Edward Mallinckrodt also lend new pictures.

A record-breaking season in the local art world already is assured for the coming year. According to plans for activities now arranged, the St. Louis Art League, the Artists' Guild, the public libraries and several clubs are to contribute a great deal in the way that heretofore has gone to the expression of art interest. The Artists' Guild is to enlarge its home, to meet the new demands caused by the growing annual sale of St. Louis art and other activities. Interesting developments also are promised at the City Art Museum.

The Executive Committee of the St. Louis Art League has arranged a program and budget meeting Thursday, and adopted a schedule of work to be carried out in the coming months. The program, details of which are being shaped up by the standing committees, would have looked altogether too ambitious even a year ago. The League is now, however, upon a pretty solid basis. The committees report that there are no signs of flagging interest. Each of several clubs presented plans for greatly extended work, the amounts appropriated being much larger than for the past season. The committees on exhibitions and lectures, on music, on local art and artists, on drama and pantomime, and on competitions and scholarships, all have projects on foot which are counted upon to give a new impetus to St. Louis are interest.

### Transportation for the Museums.

The special committee on access to the City Art Museum has planned a campaign to set the public art collections connected up with the city transportation system. This has been fixed upon as the main immediate task of the Art League. The modern idea, of course, is that art should not be kept apart as a mere luxury for the rich. The public museum is minimized both as a public enjoyment and as an educational institution by being set practically out of reach of any but the most favored families. The League Special Committee, of which George Blackman is chairman, has been working out a way to overcome this drawback.

The solution fixed upon by the committee is a street car connection, to be the property of the city but to connect with the regular transportation system and provide through street cars past the galleries so that the museum may be reached from any part of the city for a single car fare. A problem was to do this without injuring the park, solution being found in the favoring ground back to the museum. The cars can be placed in the ravine, where all the roads and paths, and depressions are screened effectively. It is proposed for these to connect at one end with the regular street car system at Skinker road and at the other end with the Market cars on Oakland avenue. These cars would prevent the necessity for crossing the automobile driveways in order to get to the museum.

Where Shall I Go  
This Summer?

See the "RESORTS and COUNTRY BOARD" Column today, page 1, Real Estate and Want directory.

## Reminiscences of the Old Jail Told by a Veteran Policeman Cells Housed Criminals 44 Years

Aged Man, Now Turnkey, Recalls How Variety Actors Would Make Merry in Murderers' Row the Night Before Condemned Were Hanged.

With last week's transfer of some 200 prisoners to the new jail in the rear of the Municipal Courts Building, the old Four Courts Building, at Twelfth street and Clark avenue was stripped of the last vestige of the days when it had its own prison, which the chief center of the city's criminal life was the old jail. It housed 11 persons, five of whom were women. He was in jail on another charge under an assumed name and his identity was revealed to the police by Marion Hensett, the train robber. Holmes later was hanged.

"And talk about the escape of 'Crafty' Holmes, the insurance swindler? He was one of the most famous prisoners in the old jail. He robbed Philadelphia insurance companies of \$50,000 and in order to do it murdered 11 persons, five of whom were women. He was in jail on another charge under an assumed name and his identity was revealed to the police by Marion Hensett, the train robber. Holmes later was hanged.

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## ART RANKS WITH WAR IN HOLDING BERLIN INTEREST

Steady but Small Stream of Visitors Through "Grosse Berliner Kunstaustellung."

Correspondence of the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, June 30.—The "Grosse Berliner Kunstaustellung" for 1915, Germany's closest equivalent to the Paris Exposition, is in full swing and will be open also during July and a part of August.

The officials announced that this year it would be a "war exhibition" are, to a certain extent, doomed to disappointment. Not only are the number of "war paintings" comparatively few, but they are also far from being the best of the pictures on view. Such martial and naval sketches as are exhibited are the most popular, however, as the "sold" tickets attached to them tell hardly a parrot of whether the battlefield or of well known military leader, but had been disposed of in advance.

When complete the exhibition will have between 500 and 600 paintings and bits of sculpture, with the former far in the numerical ascendency. The exhibitors number about 425, most of them from Berlin. Dusseldorf, the home of German artists, is represented by 25 exhibitors.

Women painters and sculptors, as usual, have a prominent place. There being more than 40 of them represented, and their work is among the most popular.

The committee in charge is composed of Prof. Carl Langhammer, Fritz Burger, Ernst Fresser, Willi Ter Hell, Ernst Rentsch and Prof. A. Lewin-Funke.

Some Fantastic Works.

In the initial room, which is flanked by a three-quarter length portrait of the Crown Prince, there hangs fantastic but beautiful works by Arthur Fleischmann. For example, a striking picture of the entire exhibition hangs in this room. It is "War," by Martin Bradenburg of Berlin, a weird and almost giddy concert in which lurid colored devils with flaming red eyes and shimmering, iridescent bodies cavort.

Only a bit less striking, but as different as day is from night, is a "Portrait," by Theodor Schmid-Müller of Charlottenburg. It is that of a woman in a simple and standing in a field of green. The colors, which at first seem to clash, blend more and more harmoniously as one studies the picture.

From a lay point of view, the gems of the collection in many ways are two Venetian scenes by Karl Leopold. One is of the Grand Canal, the other of Santa Maria della Salute, which probably thousands of artists have "painted to death." Leopold, however, has treated his subjects in an unusual way and has achieved a wonderful, misty, pearl-gray, opalesque coloring for the water and the buildings in the background.

Best of Religious Pictures.

The best of the religious pictures is "But You Remain," by Wilhelm Pape of Berlin. It shows the dead Christ, illuminated by a strong yellow light, lying on the bier within a greenish grotto, with dark-clad figures at His head and feet.

The collection contains some charming aquatints, notably a "Portrait" by Fritz Reusing of Dusseldorf, the picture of a young woman in green.

In the naval canvases the ill-fated "S. M. S. Blücher" is pictured twice, and the "Emden" is often. The former, as portrayed, is far from a sinking condition, while all about her the vessels of the enemy are going down from her well-placed shots. The Emden is in the act of sinking a British merchantman.

The soldier in almost every conceivable attitude is reproduced, from the Uhlan of Christian Speyer mounted and waiting at the seashore for something that isn't apparent in the picture, to the gray-clad troops marching through the streets of Antwerp, Prof. Friedrich Klein-Chevalier's "Captured Antwerp," which has been widely reproduced throughout Germany.

A fairly steady but small stream of visitors flows through the spacious rooms to indicate that war is not the only interest uppermost in Germany.

Clever Writer Tells of Hunting and Fishing Trip in Northwest.

According to Allen Gibson, there is no better place for hunting and fishing than is to be found along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia. The specific point of interest is to be found at Lake Kathlyn, three miles west of Smithers, B. C. Gibson says: "The rugged mass of Hudson's Bay Mountain shears up directly in front of you. The mountain holds in its embrace a great glacier and the ice as it melts forms two streams which fall from the heights to the sea round. Color and contrast combine to make the scenery surpassing beautiful."

"At present this section of British Columbia is unexplored, but good trails have been made leading toward the peaks. One trail goes from the railway and the post office in a southwesterly direction and passes through park-like woods, follows a turbulent stream, interrupted by waterfalls until timber line is reached—about three hours' walk. Here you enter a canyon. Its walls are perpendicular and hundreds of feet high. Small streams are encountered which start the year round. Color and contrast combine to make the scenery surpassing beautiful."

Gibson in continuing adds: "The section of British Columbia around Lake Kathlyn is one of the best in the interior for fishing and shooting. Grouse are plentiful on the low land and mountain slope. On the mountain tops, from the timber line up, good bags of ptarmigan can be had, and after the timber line there are also blue grouse. Duck shooting can be had in spring and fall. Deer are becoming more plentiful each year, although not so common as on the coast."

## Lessons of Europe's Great War Right From the Battle Front

U.S. Attaché Tells of Observations With Five of the Armies

Eric Fisher Wood, of the American Embassy in Paris, Says the French Troops Are Actually Gaining in Height and Physique Generally, but the Germans Outrank All in This Regard.

When the war, storm burst upon Paris last Autumn the atmosphere was so charged and strained that most of the art students forsook their work. Some of those from other countries hurried home; others threw themselves into the midst of the rushing events. One of these latter was Eric Fisher Wood, a young American who was studying architecture at the Beaux Arts.

Volunteering for service at the American Embassy, Wood was placed in charge of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians interned in France. He served in the American Ambulance Corps and was sent out with two American army officers to inspect the field of the Battle of the Marne the day after the conflict to gather material for a report to our Government. He spent several days among the allied troops along the Aisne, visiting the trenches and the field hospitals, examining the fields in action and the destroyed villages.

Subsequently as an official dispatch-bearer in the American service, he was sent to Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Berne, London, Budapest and other cities. He has just put his experiences in an excellent book, which has just been issued by The Century Co. It is called "The Note-Book of an Attaché," with the subtitle, "Seven Months in the War Zone." It is compiled from notes and letters written on the ground, and is illustrated with photographs of people and places figuring in it, and with some of the author's collection of battered passports.

There is an appendix, which gives in concise form the miscellaneous military observations made by the author, which formed the basis of his report to the United States Government. From this appendix are gleaned the following excerpts of great interest because they are the observations of an American official at the front.

French Troops Growing.

"The physique and condition of the French troops have greatly improved since the beginning of the war. War conditions seem to have caused a remarkable change. Many of the men have gained 20 and even 30 pounds, and the younger men have grown inches in height."

German Aeroplanes Are Best.

"The German aeroplanes are generally conceded to be the most effective in the war, and the Germans seem to possess more of them than any other nation. None of their machines are slow, and their fastest ones are faster than any in the other armies."

"Aeroplanes have been singularly ineffective in attacking an air shooting is extremely bad. They usually miss their target by at least 200 yards, and so far as my personal knowledge goes, the only damage that they have ever done has been when they had a whole city to shoot at."

"Something like forty bombs were thrown on Paris while I was in that city although some 50 or 60 non-combatants were killed or wounded, a target of any military importance was hit only on one occasion, when a bomb was

### Qualities of Troops in This War Compared

By ERIC FISHER WOOD  
In "The Note-Book of an Attaché."

THE Hungarians have a very keen fighting instinct and are the only captain developed by the war who will be considered great in history—German Aeroplanes Superior.

"The Germans have a dogged courage and expose themselves with bravery and enthusiasm in any undertaking. When they are once started, they are difficult to stop. On an advance, they are successful to make them hesitate, and on the defense I saw at least one case where they were put out of action to the last man without giving ground."

The French are brave in a more spectacular way. They are better winners than the Germans and worse losers. Their temperament leads them to push home a success with more enthusiasm than the Germans; whereas, in defeat, they are less reliable.

The fighting qualities of the British are much higher than those of any other nation, when in the case of the British regulars, they have sufficient training to teach them the technique of war. They are calm and unusually cheerful under the most adverse circumstances. They do not lose control of themselves either in victory or defeat. The Germans say they fight best of all when they are hopelessly defeated or surrounded.

I have seen no body of officers which can compare in quality with those of our army who are graduates of West Point. However, we have fewer of these than Germany has Generals.

It is just as strongly my opinion that the American infantryman is a type corresponding superior. I believe he can undoubtedly out-shoot, out-think, out-hike, and out-game the line soldier of any other country I have seen.

Here again we have so few of him, that whereas there are more than 600 well trained army corps, (24,000,000 men) engaged in this war, we have less than one.

dropped through the roof of the Garde St. Lazare. In the field the principal targets aimed at by the aeroplanes to fly above the road and to drop a bomb passes over the convoy. It then makes a circle and repeats the operation. I know personally of some fifty bombs thus dropped, not one of which struck anywhere near the target. The effect of the bombs is small, consequence and damage is seldom done except to the people who happen to be standing in the immediate neighborhood.

Aeroplanes Almost Invulnerable.

"Aeroplanes have proved to be almost invulnerable in war. They are extremely hard to hit, because one must calculate for three dimensions and for the speed of the aeroplane; when hit, they seldom suffer serious damage. I know of a case where, first and last, nearly 200 bombs passed through a machine without its being hit or of any damage."

"Anti-aircraft guns are not greatly feared by aviators, and they are not afraid of being shot down. They usually miss their target by at least 200 yards, and so far as my personal knowledge goes, the only damage that they have ever done has been when they had a whole city to shoot at."

"Something like forty bombs were thrown on Paris while I was in that city although some 50 or 60 non-combatants were killed or wounded, a target of any military importance was hit only on one occasion, when a bomb was

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The French artillery officers take advantage of every "asset" for instance, I saw a gun which had a groove on the reverse side of a hill and glanced off. The shell exploded, but its fuse was recovered by the French, the setting of the fuse determined, and by means of this and the direction of the groove made in the hill, the German battery was located.

The French reported that they had destroyed the battery. One of their aeroplanes was sent up before the firing was begun and the latter observed the battery's efforts to escape."

France's 75-Mm. Best Field Gun.

"The French 75-mm. gun is the only field piece which under practical field conditions does not "spit" and gives a tremendous advantage to the French artillery in such duals as frequently take place in batteries where there is rapid movement. I have been on battle fields after action had finished and observed positions where both batteries had shot at each other, both being in "direct fire" position. The French can fire at a rate of 35 shots a minute and in such duals seem to be able to fire accurately with nearly twice the rapidity of the Germans."

"The heaviest piece that I saw at the front with the French was a 150-mm. howitzer. The Germans use all sizes, up to 18-inch, in field operations, the latter being of Austrian construction."

Smaller Shells Best for Field.

"Shells bigger than three-inch when used in field operations seldom do any damage, but have a tremendous moral effect even on veteran troops. The disconcerting effect of heavy shells exploding in the ground is very widely recognized at the front."

"The fire of the big howitzer, is, as a rule, very inaccurate. When one of these big shells hits a building or a paved street its effect is considerable; when they burst in soft ground they are not dangerous. Most of the battle-fields of France are muddy fields, in which the six-inch shells make holes, in about 40 feet in circumference and five or six feet deep. Their effect is chiefly upward and casualties are so rare as to be considered freaks. Mud is, however, thrown over the whole neighborhood."

Qualifications for Infantry.

"My observations lead me to think that the most important qualifications for the infantry soldiers are three, viz: To be able to dig, to be able to hide and to be able to shoot. At the beginning of the war the French paid little attention to any of these things. Their men were dressed in uniforms so conspicuous that they were impossible to differ with many difficulties."

"It is only shooting that they have ever done was gallery shooting at a range of about 40 yards, and they were singularly poor, even at this. Judging by practical results they had very few the

ories and no practice in the matter of trench warfare. The trenches which they made in the early weeks of the war were straight grooves in the ground with the earth thrown up in a haphazard manner on either or both sides. Their early defeats were due to the unexpected invasion through Belgium, and to their unpreparedness in the three essentials mentioned above.

British Best Shots in War.

"The German infantry also shoot poorly from an American standpoint, but do better than the French. Their uniform is the most nearly perfect of any of the armies in the war, and the Germans are virtually invisible at short range if they are not moving. Their uniforms are well organized and well developed systems of reorganization for their men at the front. The infantry stay in the trenches about a month, then dig out and are then given a vacation, usually being sent home to their garrison town. Their cavalry serve 10 days at the front and are then sent a day's march to the rear for a 10-day's rest. Their artillerymen get no vacation, their lives being considered easy.

"I saw no evidence of any well organized system of vacations and either the French or the British do not have any. The Germans have been from the beginning very accomplished trench diggers and have had elaborate theories as to the construction of trenches and much practice in making them."

"The British are the only troops in the world who shoot with any degree of excellence. Their shooting does not approach in accuracy that of our own army, but is superior to that of the Germans that a British battalion of 1,000 men usually has a firing effect equal to that of a German regiment of nearly 3,000. On the gray-green backgrounds of Europe the British khaki is not conspicuous, but at the same time it is certainly visible. The British hat is the most conspicuous headgear in the war, since its rim casts a heavy black shadow and its flat top shows white in sunlight. The heads of the British in the trenches stand out very distinctly."

Shrapnel Deadlier Than Rifles.

"In my observations when infantry charges in battle movement, the majority of the casualties are caused by shrapnel. I have seen several cases of field artillerymen killed in an advance against infantry, where 90 per cent of the dead had been killed by shrapnel. In my experience the Germans never use anything except shrapnel against infantry in the open. Shrapnel wounds are very ugly, being big, ragged holes which usually become infected."

Rifles Inferior to Ours.

"The French, German, Russian, Austrian and Hungarian infantry are all armed with long, heavy and ill-balanced rifles, carrying detachable bayonets. These rifles are very poorly sighted in comparison with our new Springfield. It would be very difficult or impossible to do good shooting with them, as measured."

Machine Gun Most Effective.

"In my experience the machine gun is the most effective infantry weapon. Personally, I should interpret this not as praise for machine guns, but as a

criticism of the poor shooting of all the infantry engaged. The French have comparatively few machine guns."

German Troops Get Vacations.

"The Germans have very well-developed and well-organized systems of reorganization for their men at the front. The infantry stay in the trenches about a month, then dig out and are then given a vacation, usually being sent home to their garrison town. Their cavalry serve 10 days at the front and are then sent a day's march to the rear for a 10-day's rest. Their artillerymen get no vacation, their lives being considered easy.

"I have nowhere observed the use of any semi-automatic rifles nor of either shotguns or special rifles for sharpshooters."

St. L. Plume Co., 620 N. Broadway.

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—ADV.

## AN OLD-TIME NURSE CURED

Of Catarrh of the Stomach by Peruna

MRS. SELENA TANNER,  
Athens, Ohio.

This Cure Dates From October 3, 1899.

Oct. 3, 1899.—"Catarrh of the stomach. Was nearly starved. After taking Peruna I have a good appetite."

Sept. 11, 1904.—"I can assure you that I am still a friend of Peruna. My health is still good."

April 23, 1906.—"Yes, I am still a friend of Peruna. Will be as long as I live. I keep it in the house all the time."

Dec. 18, 1907.—"I recommend Peruna so often that they call me the Peruna doctor. Peruna recommends itself when once tried."

Dec. 27, 1908.—"I still tell everybody I can that Peruna is the best medicine in the world."

Aug. 15, 1909.—"Peruna saved my life years ago. I still take it when I have a cold."

Jan. 4, 1910.—"I was threatened with pneumonia. Peruna saved me."

May 17, 1912.—"I am glad to do anything I can for Peruna."

May 6, 1914.—"I have always been a nurse. Peruna has helped me in my work more than all other medicines."

Mar. 22, 1915.—"I have divided my bottle of Peruna with people many times. It always helps."

The above quotations give a vague glimpse

BRITISH PAPERS WANT COTTON  
MADE ABSOLUTE CONTRABANDGreat Pressure Being Brought Upon  
Government, but Declaration Is  
Said to Be Unlikely.

LONDON, July 4.—The British Government is being subjected to a continually increasing demand that cotton be declared absolute contraband of war because of its importance in the manufacture of high explosives. Many newspapers, both editorially and in their correspondence columns, contain daily attacks on the present policy of the Government.

The Daily Mail in particular has been

attacking the Government on this point for weeks past. At every sitting of the House of Commons some member arises to ask the Government when cotton is to be declared contraband, but the only reply is that "The subject is being considered."

As a matter of fact, the Post-Dispatch correspondent has been assured on good authority that the declaration that cotton is absolute contraband by the British Government is extremely unlikely.

Where Shall I Go  
This Summer?  
See the "RESORTS and COUNTRY  
BOARD" Column today, page 1, Real  
Estate and Want directory.23.5 PER CENT ARE KILLED  
British Casualty Lists Show Proper-  
tion Exceeds Two Other Wars.

LONDON, July 4.—A compilation of British casualty lists issued to date shows that the proportion of killed to injured is 23.5 per cent. This is slightly in excess of the percentage in the Crimean and South African campaigns. In the Russo-Turkish war, however, the proportion was nearly 48 per cent.

The proportion of killed officers is much higher than among men, reaching in the present war a percentage of 43.6.

Reliable Fireworks  
Fabricius, 116 N. 18th St.ROSE CULTURE IN  
ST. LOUIS EASY,  
EXPERT DECLARESMissouri Botanical Garden Bulle-  
tin Gives Methods for Over-  
coming Adverse Elements.The Missouri Botanical Garden, in its June Bulletin, tells how roses can best be grown in St. Louis. Instructions are given on location of the rose garden, the soil, planting, varieties of plants, spring and summer care, insects, fun-  
gous diseases, winter protection and pruning.

The cool weather of the spring and summer this year has been especially favorable to rose culture. The rose garden at the Missouri Botanical Garden is the best in its history. More than 4000 plants, most of them perpetual bloomers, are now in bloom.

"The growing of roses in St. Louis," the bulletin states, "does not require the exacting amount of skill that has generally been required.

On the contrary, any one can grow roses successfully, provided a few general conditions of culture are understood and carefully observed. The idea has become general that, owing to the adverse weather conditions prevalent during the summer months in this latitude, roses will bloom only during early summer and early fall. The experience with roses in the garden, however, demonstrated beyond all question that with reasonable care any unfavorable climatic influence in St. Louis can be successfully overcome.

## Abundance of Water Prime Requisite.

"The prime requisite for rose growing in this locality is an abundance of water. If this is supplied there will be no difficulty in getting continuous bloom, provided, of course, the proper kinds of roses are selected and the general directions given herewith are followed.

Roses are entitled to the choice location in a yard. Good exposure to the sun and proper protection from prevailing winds will do much to make the garden a success. While a location with a full-day sun exposure is much to be preferred, it is not absolutely essential, and where a choice must be made it is best to give roses the morning sun. Beds should not be located near trees or shrubbery. Roses are heavy feeders, and for their best development require an unusual amount of fertilizer. When planted near trees or shrubbery, the roots of the latter deplete the soil of nutrients with the result that the roses suffer.

Roses usually do well in any good garden soil, but better results are obtained if considerable care is exercised in the preparation of the ground. Roses require a heavy, well-drained soil.

## Setting Out the Plants.

Roses may be set out either in the fall or spring. The spacing depends very largely upon the variety. Tea and hybrid tea roses may be planted about 18 inches apart, but hybrid tea roses, on account of their more vigorous growth, should be spaced at least two and one-half feet, and ramblers eventually need about four feet. In any case an eight-inch margin from the edge of the bed should be allowed. Where potted stock is being planted, the ball of earth should be placed with its upper surface about two inches below the soil; field-grown stock should be set two or three inches lower than its former position in the nursery. The holes for receiving the plants should be large enough to admit the stock without breaking the roots. The soil should be firmly packed around the roots, and the plants thoroughly watered immediately after planting. All stock should be pruned that but two or three buds remain on each shoot—the upper bud, in each case, pointing outward.

Half-starved and otherwise neglected roses are quite susceptible to insect attacks, which, however, is not the case if the plants are properly cared for. In St. Louis and vicinity the most serious insect enemy of the rose is probably the green fly, well known to all who have grown roses. It is a small green plant-louse, or aphid, about one-eighth of an inch in length when fully grown, and usually wingless. The body is oval and soft and secretes a sweet fluid of which ants are particularly fond. The presence of ants on rose bushes is good evidence that the aphids are at work. The latter usually work on the young shoots, sucking the juices with their long, slender beaks, and if unmolested quickly destroy the vigor and vitality of the plant. A solution made from tobacco stems and whale-oil soap will be found effective. To make this solution one pound of tobacco stems should be soaked in a gallon of water for a few hours, after which one ounce of whale-oil soap, which has first been dissolved in a small quantity of hot water, should be added. It will require three or four hours for the soap to thoroughly dissolve. The solution so prepared should be thoroughly stirred before using and may be applied either with a sprayer or with a whisk broom. This quantity is sufficient for about 25 plants.

## A Troublesome Pest.

"Another troublesome pest of outdoor roses is the rose hopper, or triops. This insect is small, yellowish white, about three-twentieths of an inch long, and provided with a pair of transparent wings. It preys upon the leaves, especially on the under side, causing the leaves to assume a sickly, yellowish appearance. The control of this insect is more difficult because of its active jumping and flying habits. Spraying the plants with water, so as to wet the under side of the leaves, and subsequently dusting them with powdered hellebore usually effects a sufficient control.

"Several kinds of caterpillars prey upon the rose, sometimes causing considerable injury. All of them envelop themselves in the leaves or burrow in the flower beds. Powdered hellebore sprinkled over the plants prevents to a

considerable extent the movements of the larvae, but removal is best accomplished by actually picking them from the plants.

The work of protecting roses against the severe weather of the winter should be done by November 20. The earth should be heaped up around each plant to a depth of from two to three inches in order to provide drainage away from the center of the plant, and from four to six inches of straw manure should be placed over the entire surface of the bed. This treatment will protect any of the varieties previously mentioned, except the free, or standard roses. These are budded at the crown and unless wrapped with hay or straw, freeze very easily."

The rose garden of the Missouri Botanical Garden is so arranged as to be a guide to the amateur rose culturist. This garden is composed of the varieties which do best in this climate, and they are plainly labeled that all who visit may read. The arrangement is also best suited to rose culture.

Asthma Remedy Free.  
Remarkable cures effected from one bottle. Write D. J. Lane, Box 375, St. Marys, Kan., and tell him that you will try a bottle of his newly perfected remedy on his guarantee to charge you nothing if it doesn't cure, but that you will gladly pay him \$1 for this bottle when you are completely cured.—Advertisement.Missouri Editor Marries.  
DESLIGE, Mo., July 3.—W. L. Bouchard, editor of the Deslige Sun, and Miss Mattie Green, a teacher in the Deslige schools, were married here June 29. Rev. W. F. McBethhead, of the First Baptist Church, officiated. The editor is the son of Henry Bouchard, railroad superintendent of the Federal Lead Co. His bride is the daughter of W. T. Green of Deslige, and is a graduate of the Cape Girardeau Normal Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ward of Deslige were their attendants at the marriage.To Ward Off Summer  
Complexion Ills

To keep the face smooth, white and beautiful, there is nothing quite so good as ordinary mercerized wax. Discolored or freckled skin, so common at this season, is gently absorbed by the wax and replaced by the natural skin. The wax exhibits no trace of the wax which is applied at bedtime and washed off in the morning. It is a cross between powders and rouges, on the other hand, are apt to irritate the skin. It is a good idea to use these days of excessive perspiration. Just get an ounce of mercerized wax and mix it with cold cream. This will help any skin at once, and in a few days it will be looking remarkably young and healthy.

Strong winds often cause swelling and other contortions which make wrinkles. You can quickly get rid of these by holding a hot cloth over a harmless wash lotion made by dissolving 100 gr. of saponified soap in 1/2 pt. of warm water.

See Monday morning's and Monday evening's papers  
for complete details of these events.

## Stix, Baer &amp; Fuller

GRAND-LEADER SEVENTH &amp; LEE ST. LOUIS

During July and August This Store Will Close Daily  
at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 1 O'ClockThis store will re-  
main closed all day  
Monday in observ-  
ance ofIndependence  
DayThese 17 Dealers Are  
Good Year  
AKRON, OHIO  
Service Stations  
Go to Them When You Need Tires

They give today's best tire. And they back their sales with SERVICE.

When next you need tires, we ask that you see them. They give so much, it surely cannot pay to go elsewhere.

Please note below what these men stand for. They are business men and know the value of fair dealing.

"We believe real Tire Service lies in PREVENTING TROUBLES, not, in CURING THEM. So we try to see that troubles never come. We fill your little tread cuts, watch inflation, make sure that you are never unprepared.

"There are a dozen ways to make your old tires give many extra miles. And that, too, we count as SERVICE. Before we suggest new tires, we make sure your old ones have given all they can.

"We offer prompt, courteous, intelligent service—right prices, and the best we know in tires.

"When next you need such service, wherever you are, we ask you to call on one of us."

## Goodyear Service Stations—Tires in Stock

ILLINOIS MOTOR HOME CO.

Brennan Garage  
Big Knothole Driv

SUTCLIFFE AUTO REPAIR CO.

WEBSTER MOTOR COMPANY

VEHICLE TOP &amp; SUPPLY CO.

SOUTHERN AUTO &amp; MACHINERY CO.

BUSY BEE MOTOR CAR CO.

Robert Barrick

CLAYTON GARAGE  
John A. Gruenhank

JENNITT &amp; SON

CONTINENTAL AUTO SUPPLY CO.

LOUIS J. DOERR MOTOR WORKS

MISSOURI AUTO SPECIALTY CO.

FERGUSON GARAGE

Y. W. FREUDENBERG EDW. CO.

IMPERIAL MOTOR CAR CO.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1915.

The work of protecting roses against the severe weather of the winter should be done by November 20. The earth should be heaped up around each plant to a depth of from two to three inches in order to provide drainage away from the center of the plant, and from four to six inches of straw manure should be placed over the entire surface of the bed. This treatment will protect any of the varieties previously mentioned, except the free, or standard roses. These are budded at the crown and unless wrapped with hay or straw, freeze very easily."

The rose garden of the Missouri Botanical Garden is so arranged as to be a guide to the amateur rose culturist. This garden is composed of the varieties which do best in this climate, and they are plainly labeled that all who visit may read. The arrangement is also best suited to rose culture.

When Freedom from her  
mountain height  
Umfurled her standard  
to the air,  
She tore the azure robe  
of night,  
And set the stars of  
glory there.  
—Drake.

## The Sales for Tuesday—

Will include offerings of exceptional attraction from many of this store's departments. For instance, there will be

## Exceptional Sales of Ready-to-Wear

(These to Occur on Third Floor and Basement.)

## An Extraordinary Sale of Corsets

## Unusual Sale of New Summer Embroideries

ALSO EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Housewares Cut Glass New Silk Jersey  
Men's Shirts Hosiery Gloves Handkerchiefs  
Pettycoats Knit Underwear Hammocks  
China Floor Coverings Curtains and Cretonnes

See Monday morning's and Monday evening's papers  
for complete details of these events.

## All of This Week, Beginning Tuesday—

## The Scenograph of the Panama-Pacific Exposition

—will be shown in the sixth floor Restaurant under the auspices of the King's Daughters The Entire Proceeds to Go to the Post-Dispatch Ice and Pure Milk Fund

The admission charge is to be 5c

Lectures will occur every half hour from 10 until 4 o'clock, including the noon hour.

## Stix, Baer &amp; Fuller

GRAND-LEADER SIXTH &amp; SEVENTH &amp; LEE ST. LOUIS

All the New  
July Music Rolls  
on Sale at  
38c or 3 for \$1On Tuesday Will Begin the Semi-Annual Sale  
of New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos

And even though the purchasing of a Piano or a Player-Piano at this time is the last thought in your mind

There is every reason why you should  
investigate and learn the full  
meaning of this,

## A Very Extraordinary Event!

A great many of the instruments are new, while others have been taken in exchange on Player-Pianos.

Every one of the instruments is guaranteed by this store, and you have the privilege of exchanging any one you purchase, at any time within one year, for a higher-priced Piano or Player-Piano, and the entire sum which you have paid on the first purchase will be credited to you on the second transaction.

Free With each Piano—a new Scarf and Stool.  
With each Player-Piano—a new Bench, Scarf and 12 Rolls of Music.Terms on Players as Low as \$10  
—\$2.50 a Week

Here are just a few wonderful bargains.

## In the Player-Pianos

	Original Price.	Sale Price.
Conover Inner-Player... (new)	\$900	\$750
Cable Inner-Player... (new)	\$800	\$595
Auto Player... (used)	\$650	\$295
Ariston... (used)	\$450	\$227
Burmeister... (new)	\$525	\$295
Knabe Bros... (new)	\$500	\$380
Steger & Sons... (used)	\$425	\$195
Vose... (used)	\$375	\$240
Baldwin... (used)	\$400	\$168
Behr Bros... (new)	\$475	\$295
Behr Bros... (new)	\$400	\$265
Behr Bros... (new)	\$475	\$325
Schaff Bros. & Co... (used)	\$275	\$50
Reutner... (used)	\$300	\$165
Davenport & Tracy... (used)	\$350	\$185

(Fourth Floor.)

Terms on Pianos as Low as \$5  
—\$1.25 a Week



# SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH'S REVIEW OF MARKET CONDITIONS

## FOREIGN SELLING CAUSES LOWER RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE

England's New War Loan Absorbs Capital and Banks Offer American Shares.

### RUBBER A WEAK SPOT

Price Drops Over Five Points When Dividend on Stock Is Passed.

### By Leased Wire From The New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch

Price of the New York Evening Post, in its copyrighted weekly financial review today, says:

"The intimation that England, with a view to checking the great depreciation in New York exchange on London, is considering a sale of its Government bonds to New York bankers, free of the British income tax, is for many reasons interesting. The deduction of 10 per cent. in the case of foreign holders of an English Government bond, was an insuperable barrier to American investors, but the American investor have to pay both the tax and his own Federal income tax, but would not be subject to his eyes home Government securities of the highest grade, on which the income tax whatever would be paid.

England has always insisted in the policy of the British of every species of its Government bonds. The United States, and France along with us, have said, for a Govt. loan, that it would be paid, but the American investor have to pay both the tax and his own Federal income tax, but would not be subject to his eyes home Government securities of the highest grade, on which the income tax whatever would be paid.

### Bonds Not a Speculation.

"This was particularly so, in view of the fact that the bonds were usually placed in time of war, when the income tax is also rising progressively. Our bankers would be sure take something like \$200,000,000. But the war was loans, but the experience was not pleasant, and the bonds were sold to Englishmen. Our companies were not able to be obtained today to a British Government bonds, and the bonds were made explicitly free of English taxes, is more or less problematical. It would presumably be banking institutions rather than individual investors who would take the bonds.

"As an investment, they would have under normal conditions, a speculation would have to be undertaken with a long-range view of profits; for no one can say how long the war and its aftermath will continue.

"The situation of London's present awkward situation is plain enough. In balance of merchandise trade, the United States has the most. Thursday's Government report showed for the months ending May 20, an export excess of \$37,000,000, whereas the excess in the same period of 1914 was only \$16,000,000 and the highest record for any previous corresponding period, \$42,000,000.

### Situation in France.

"England has meantime lost enormously in her own export trade—manufacturers to war supplies, partly through diversion of her shipping to the foreign liabilities of her allies, whose ocean trade has suffered even more seriously than her own. There remained, however, a balance in the balance—sending gold, realizing on her foreign investments, and thus creating a financial surplus, and borrowing very heavily in New York, and drawing on the resultant fund to meet her war dues, instead of drawing on London.

The singular fact about the present situation is that the first two causes are ineffectual; that the second is proving difficult to engineer on the scale desired, and that the third has not been tried at all. This would suggest that financial London still has strength in her, and the continued giving up of gold instead of reassuring the market bewildered and alarmed them.

"Sales of American securities by London have been tried, and the British loan announcement; they have probably averaged \$20,000,000 weekly. This has only partially steadied the market for exchange.

"But the great reserve of such investments—the basis of Mr. Lore's estimate—has been lost, and England must still have much more than \$1,000,000,000 of our stocks and bonds alone.

The establishment of an important New York credit has not been made more easy by delaying the loan, but is not resort to the more or shorter borrowing, or by actual sale of British Government bonds—and in our own stocks and bonds, the market is quiet, the market for international exchange is still a bewildering study. For the economy of the war is one that progressively increases.

"The stock market showed a lower drift on the week with United States Rubber company's fall on the passing of the dividend. St. Paul was weak on dividend rumors.

"The market was irregular. It broke slightly on the announcement that J. P. Morgan had been shot, then rallied and closed steady."

### DETAILED REPORT OF DAY'S TRADING IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, July 3.—Stocks were only moderately depressed today in news of the shooting of J. P. Morgan, but the market showed an uncertain tone here at the outset.

Both the American and British governments and bonds and our own stocks and bonds were quiet, but the market for international exchange was still a bewildering study.

The war loan is going well, with banking subscriptions, after the first day, being taken up.

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What "Movies" Shall I See This Week?

SEE The "Amusements" ads in news pages, also the "Moving Pictures" column. Page One Real Estate and Want Directory.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Pages 1-12.

Circulation Last Sunday, 345,561.

PARTS 3 AND 4 (NEWS AND SPORTING SECTION)

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. ON TRAINS SIX CENTS.

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today, 64 Pages  
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES  
THIRD AND FOURTH NEWS SECTIONS, 12 PAGES  
WANT DIRECTORY, 12 PAGES  
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 16 PAGES  
ROTOGRAVURE SECTION, 4 PAGES  
COMIC SECTION, 4 PAGES  
"FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

## MORGAN'S ASSAILANT ALSO PUT BOMB IN U.S. CAPITOL

Frank Holt, Former Cornell Instructor, Admits He Caused Explosion Friday Night

### GEN. HUERTA AND FIVE FOLLOWERS IN EL PASO JAIL

Former President of Mexico Charged With Conspiracy to Violate U. S. Neutrality Laws by Attempting to Launch New Revolt.

Unable to Furnish \$15,000 Bail He Is Searched and Placed in Cell-Hearing Set for July 12.

Arrest Overshadows Discovery That Gen. Orozco Had Escaped and Probably Crossed the Border.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Partly cloudy, with showers and cooler weather today; tomorrow generally fair.

WESTMINSTER "SPITE" FENCE MAY CAUSE "RENT STRIKE"

Residents of Apartment House Object to Structure That Shuts Out Light.

A "spite" fence erected about 10 days ago just two or three inches west of the apartment building at 5728 Westminster place, may cause a "rent strike" among the occupants of the building.

The fence is of rough pine boards and reaches to the bottom of the windows on the second floor; it shuts off completely the view of the occupants of the first floor and permits little air to enter, owing to the little space left between it and the building.

Mrs. W. Champ Tickens, Mrs. Charles Less and Mrs. M. Sternberg, occupants of the first, second and third floor, respectively, are demanding that the fence be removed.

They said last night that if the fence were not removed immediately they would remove it themselves if necessary.

Joseph D. Hesse, who owned the apartments, and the owner of the lot on which the fence is standing, quarreled. It is said, because the apartment building was erected so close to the west building line and the fence is said to be the result of that quarrel.

Neither Hesse nor the present owners of the apartments, Harry Kaufmann and Walter F. Lewis, could be reached for a statement last night.

ST. LOUIS LAWYER MADE AN OFFICER IN BRITISH ARMY

Douglas G. Hertz, Who Was Louisiana Survivor, Does Not Expect to Return From Trenches.

Douglas G. Hertz, a St. Louisian, who sailed on the Louisiana and was one of the survivors when it was torpedoed, has written a letter to William Barth, 2829 St. Louis avenue, stating that he has joined the British army and has been appointed a Lieutenant in the Tenth Battalion, South Lancashires.

In the letter, dated June 16, Hertz said he was given a month's training at a Mersey Battalion School for Officers at Liverpool, before joining his regiment. He said he expected to go to the trenches before many weeks.

Says Shelton Gave Him Ring. He says Shelton gave him the ring and told him to go to Varras, carefully rehearsing with him the story of the ring and the persons in Coleman's story. Shelton pointed out the Varras house. When Coleman got there Varras was not at home, but Coleman says he left word for Varras that he had something important to tell. Varras later visited him at his own home, Coleman says, and received the ring and learned the story agreed upon.

The negro declared that the three Sheltons and Charles Yewell came to his house the next day and that one of them said, when he had told what he had done, "We've got them now." He insisted that Yewell gave him care to go to the Yewell home and tell his father, the policeman, what he had done. He says he did this.

Coleman's wife was questioned closely after the negro's statement had been obtained. The police say that her statements corroborated those of her husband in the minor matters of which she had known.

The fire gained considerable headway because of the inability of the firemen to reach the blaze. The only outside door to the basement was on the State street side. This was of iron and was barred from the inside. It took the firemen 15 minutes to chop a hole through this door to put a nozzle through. It took another 15 minutes to put the hose through the hole.

The front door was opened by Fred Traub, manager of the store, but the inside door to the basement could not be opened for several minutes because of the smoke from the fire directly under it.

Guarded Like Prisoner. While I respect the leaders of this country, I must protest against the methods that have been used here since I was born. I gave the bond demanded. Then I was held as a prisoner who had not been given bonds. The doors of my house have been kept open in order that guards might watch me and might listen to all I had to say to my friends and to my family, even. Agents appeared from time to time in

FIRE CAUSES \$35,000 LOSS TO EAST ST. LOUIS STORE

Fire, starting at 11 o'clock last night in the basement of Thoen's dry goods store, Collinville avenue and State street, East St. Louis, damaged the stock about \$35,000, it was estimated by F. C. Tobin, Herman Thoen, owner of the building, a two-story brick structure, and proprietor of the store, said the total value of the stock was \$65,000, on which he carried \$30,000 insurance.

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a bomb on the grounds of Andrew Carnegie's Fifth avenue residence in New York City.

#### "Junius Spencer" on Scrap of Paper.

A second search of Holt's pockets tonight revealed a scrap of paper, which the first search had missed. The paper bore the written names of Junius Spencer (Mr. Morgan's oldest son is named Junius Spencer Morgan), Jane Norton Drew, Francis Tracy and Henry Sturges. Immediately below the name of Junius Spencer was written "Camp Uncen, Hamilton County, New York."

Holt, very weak from the beating the Morgan servants gave him immediately after the shooting, was arraigned at Glencooe this afternoon before Justice of the Peace William Luyster. He objected to the words, "with intent to kill," in the information laid against him, pleaded not guilty and was later taken to the Nassau County Jail at Mineola. His examination was postponed until next Wednesday at 2 o'clock, at the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau. The charge against Holt is assault in the first degree.

Prof. Holt recently was a teacher of French at Cornell. He had college positions in Texas and Oklahoma and at Vanderbilt in Nashville. Then he went to Cornell, where he had been for several years. He was soon to go to Dallas, Tex., to become head of the department of French in Southwestern Methodist University.

His wife is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. O. F. Sensabaugh, a presiding elder of the Methodist Church South, at whose Dallas home she is visiting with her two children.

According to his own story, Holt arrived in New York City several weeks ago from Ithaca. He lived at the Mills Hotel, a 10-15-cent hostelry. At first he asked whether he had anything to do with the explosion in the capitol he emphatically denied it.

Immediately after the assault on Mr. Morgan the barriers went up about East Island, which is really a peninsula jutting out into the sound, about four miles away from Glencooe.

Doctors, officials of the law and one or two close friends along obtained admission to the grounds. The consequence was that details of the attack were meager for a time, stories being conflicting, with all sorts of rumors prevalent.

#### Authoritative Account of Shooting.

An authoritative statement of the shooting of Morgan was obtained here late today after many conflicting reports had been circulated.

Holt called at the Morgan home at 9 o'clock, while Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were at breakfast with Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador to the United States, an overnight guest at the Morgan home. The ambassador and Morgan are close personal friends. Fiske, the butler, answered Holt's ring at the door; Holt handed the butler his card, telling him to inform Morgan it was from a friend. As the butler started back through the hallway, Holt slipped a pistol from his pocket and pressed it against the butler's stomach.

"See this gun?" he demanded. "I have another one."

The butler backed into the hallway, Holt following. As the door closed behind them, the butler realized the determination of the man, and said in a loud voice so that Morgan might hear, "Mr. Morgan is in here."

Holt was not diverted by this, but continued to press the butler down the hallway toward the dining room. As they neared the dining room door the butler spoke again.

"Upstairs, Mr. Morgan, upstairs," he shouted.

Alarmed by the shout, Morgan and his wife left the dining room by another door, entered the rear hallway and went upstairs. They found nothing amiss there and started back, using the front stairway. Unwittingly, they walked into the assassin's presence. Mrs. Morgan saw him first, screamed and drew back.

Holt turned and fired twice before Morgan could seize him. Fiske, the butler, no longer menaced by the pistol, grabbed the assassin's right hand. Morgan, with two bullets in his body, threw himself on his assailant and the three men went down in a heap.

The struggle on the hall floor was short. The pistol was torn from Holt's fingers and he was beaten by the butler and other servants who heard the shots, until he offered no further resistance. Then the Glencoe police and a physician were summoned and Holt was placed in one of the Morgan automobiles and hurried at 40 miles an hour to the jail here.

Morgan, calm and collected, feeling, he said, that he had been shot, but experiencing no sensation of weakness, walked upstairs and telephoned for the doctor. Afterward he called his office in New York and told of the shooting, saying that he did not regard his wounds as serious. Then he went to his bed and laid down, awaiting the doctor.

While the doctor was hurrying to his bedside from Glencoe, Morgan asked that the telephone be brought to him. Personally he obtained long distance connection with his mother at Utica, N. Y. He told her that she would hear that he had been shot, but that she was not to worry. Then, for the second time, he related the attempt on his life.

#### Holt Well Dressed, Prosperous Looking.

When Holt arrived at Glencoe from New York by train at 8:53 a.m., he was well dressed, wearing a Panama hat, and was prosperous looking. He carried one suit case. There was nothing about him to attract attention, and when he engaged Myron F. Ford to take him to the Morgan place in Ford's car the owner thought nothing of it, as visitors to the Morgan place are common. Besides, Holt had been there before.

There was no attempt to stop Holt as he crossed the bridge from Dana's Island to East Island and he was driven up to the house without being interfered with. When he left the machine and went to the front door, which faced on the sound, he carried his suit case with him, but he told Ford to wait for him. He rang the bell and waited, apparently quite calm, Ford says, and then Ford saw him enter the house.

Holt was locked in a jail cell here. To the dozens of questions which the local police volleyed at him, he at first made no reply. For more than an hour he declined to give his name or say anything about himself. Finally he became talkative and told William E. Luyster, a Justice of the Peace, that he had gone to see Morgan about ending the European war and that Morgan had not given him a chance to say anything.

"I tried to scare him," Holt said. "They tell me I hit him. I hope he is not badly hurt."

Soon Holt decided he would write what he had to make public. He then prepared a statement addressed to Justice Luyster and intended for the newspapers. In it he repeated, to a great extent, what he had told Luyster verbally.

Late today Holt was arraigned before Justice Luyster on a charge of assault with intent at malicious killing. The prisoner was brought from his cell into the courthouse with a white bandage around his head, through which showed a dark red stain above a cut on the forehead. He appeared to have been weakened by the loss of blood and tottered as he stood before the Justice.

"You are charged," said Justice Luyster, "with assault with intent at malicious killing. How do you wish to plead?"

"How do you plead?" asked the Justice.

"Two words all that about the malicious killing," Holt replied. "It oughtn't to be there."

Justice Luyster informed the prisoner that the wording of the charge was according to the legal code.

"Do you want a preliminary examination?" the Justice asked.

"I don't know what you mean," Holt replied. "But I do want to object to the part that tells about malicious killing. That isn't right."

The Justice explained his question and again asked Holt how he pleaded. Finally Holt said he pleaded not guilty. He was asked whether he wanted a preliminary examination. Assistant District Attorney Weeks stepped in and all bear this burden with dignity and

## Holt's Confession Under "Third Degree" That He Set Bomb at the Capitol

GLENCOE, July 3.—FRANK Holt, assailant of J. P. Morgan, in his confession tonight that he placed the bomb in the Capitol at Washington in a cell of the Glen Cove Jail, under the third degree. He had discarded his shirt and collar, and had bound across his forehead a white cloth, through which blood showed from a cut on his forehead. His grayish eyes sparkled as he spoke and he talked at first with great animation.

As the day wore on he weakened. The quantity of blood he had lost from a terrific blow on the head—a blow which knocked him unconscious as he grappled with Mr. Morgan and his butler on the floor of a hallway in the Morgan home—was great and the strain told on him during the afternoon.

When night came and with it his confession of the Washington outrage, Holt was a wreck. He lay back in a corner in his cell, breathing hard and apparently comatose. But the detectives refused to tell him rest.

**Detox Having Accomplice.**  
" Didn't you have an accomplice?" he was asked.

"No," he muttered weakly. "None whatever. I did the whole thing myself. I planned it. Nobody knew anything about it but myself."

" Didn't you have an accomplice in the setting of the bomb at Washington?" the detectives persisted.

" Didn't you tell me?" he replied. "I didn't act at Washington nor Glencooe."

"Where did you buy the dynamite?" he was asked.

There was no answer. The detectives caught his arms, dragged him to an upright position and began again on their walk.

The blow which Holt got in the struggle on the floor at the Morgan home knocked him senseless. Before he recovered consciousness the servants at the Morgan home bound him hand and foot with ropes and leather straps. A few moments before the police came he recovered his senses. He looked up at the butler. " Kill me now, please," he said. " You might as well do it and end my suffering. For six months I have lived hell. I could not rest because of the frightful murders in Europe."

At police headquarters Holt was interrogated about this statement.

**Not Sure He Is Sane.**  
" Do you think you are crazy?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. " Sometimes I do; sometimes I don't. I have been trying for six months to convince myself of one of two things: either that I am crazy or that I am not. And I haven't been able to settle the question yet."

Chief of Police Fullman of Washington reached Glencoe during the evening and joined the New York and Glencoe detectives in Holt's examination.

Holt became so weak toward midnight that it was decided to let him rest in his cell until tomorrow, when the examination will be resumed. He still refuses to tell where he bought the dynamite.

**Matches That "Popped."**

Holt explained, were of the kind that exploded on "popped" after they were lighted. Their sale was not prohibited for Fourth of July celebrants and so he had no difficulty in obtaining them. The popping of the matches, he explained, furnished the concussion which exploded the dynamite.

Holt said that he left Jersey City yesterday morning, arrived in Washington at noon and went to a house at Delaware avenue and G street, where he rented a room. Before taking the ferry from New York to Jersey City he purchased a supply of so-called trick matches at a Slatz avenue store in New York City. These he took with him.

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**Special Train Will Carry Relic and 26 Councilmen From Philadelphia to San Francisco.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—John J. Mendenhall, 45, a prominent fruit grower on the west coast of Florida, is under arrest and in jail at Clearwater, charged with murder in the first degree in connection with the killing of Mrs. Charles W. Elliott, wife of a Tampa business man, and her daughter, Susan, for whom Mendenhall had given the professorship in French in the South Methodist College at Dallas, Tex., and had intended to go there from New York.

**Father-in-Law Suggests Mental Aberration.**

DALLAS, Tex., July 3.—Presiding Elder O. F. Sensabaugh of the Dallas district, Methodist Episcopal Church South, said today that Frank Holt, whose son-in-law was arrested with murder in the first degree, is suffering from mental aberration.

Holt became so weak toward midnight that it was decided to let him rest in his cell until tomorrow, when the examination will be resumed. He still refuses to tell where he bought the dynamite.

**Florida Fruit Grower Had Relic Pointed at Companions, Chauffeur Says.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., July 3.—John J. Mendenhall, 45, a prominent fruit grower on the west coast of Florida, is under arrest and in jail at Clearwater, charged with murder in the first degree in connection with the killing of Mrs. Charles W. Elliott, wife of a Tampa business man, and her daughter, Susan, for whom Mendenhall had given the professorship in French in the South Methodist College at Dallas, Tex., and had intended to go there from New York.

**Special Train Will Carry Relic and 26 Councilmen From Philadelphia to San Francisco.**

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The Liberty Bell, precious relic of the American Revolution, will start Monday on its eighth and longest journey from Philadelphia since it was first hung in the old State House of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1752. It goes to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and before it is returned to the big glass case in Independence Hall, next November or December, it will have traveled more than 10,000 miles and will have been seen by millions of people.

On its journey to San Francisco the Liberty Bell special train will travel through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the journey and everything that will aid in safe-guarding the bell from injury has been done. Four policemen from the Philadelphia traffic squad will guard the relic until it is again returned to its home.

**Starts on Journey to Panama.**  
At 10 a.m. Monday the special train will remove the bell from its case and put it on the special hanger that will support it across the country. It will be wheeled on a truck to Independence Square, where patriotic exercises will be held. At noon the First Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, will escort the bell to the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where it will be hoisted on a special car. The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which organization escorted George Washington on state functions in Philadelphia, will be the special escort of the bell as on previous occasions.

At 3 p.m. the bell train with a party of 26 councilmen will pass through the state of Oregon and California, and will be in San Francisco at 10 p.m. It will be paid to the creditors and stockholders about \$2 cents on the dollar. In 1866 it was ready to file its final report.

**Alleged Slayer Is Married.**

Mendenhall, one time a resident of the Fugate Fruit Co. of Cincinnati, he came to Tampa to drive him and the two bodies were badly burned. It is impossible to determine whether either woman had been shot, but it is assured they were.

The mother was killed by blows on the head delivered by a beer bottle, the condition of the skull would indicate.

Mendenhall says he is innocent of the charges, that he did not know the women had never been with them and that he knew nothing of the crime.

Stemple declared that Mendenhall engaged him at Tampa to drive him and the two women from there to Clearwater. He had come to within eight miles of Clearwater when he heard a crash and, looking back, saw Mendenhall covering both women with a revolver.

The mother was killed by blows on the head delivered by a beer bottle, the condition of the skull would indicate.

Stemple says he is innocent of the charges, that he did not know the women had never been with them and that he knew nothing of the crime.

He received the Bachelor of Arts degree at Polytechnic, taught German and French classes. According to Dr. John Bishop of Polytechnic, Holt was studious and regular in his habits, but was thought "queer" by classmates. He went from here to the Oklahoma State University and then to Vanderbilt. Holt took part in religious, civic and social activities. He married since leaving Kentucky and has two daughters. Mrs. Mendenhall is in a critical condition as a result of her shock of her husband's sudden death.

Miss Elliott became acquainted with Mendenhall about Christmas of 1912. Although the fact of their friendship was not known to any of the girl's family members, several months ago Miss Elliott took Mendenhall into her confidence and told her the story of her affair with Mendenhall it is said. She kept the secret of the daughter and endeavored to decide what should be done. She is said to have had several conferences with Mendenhall on the subject.

**Automobile Driven by Young Woman Knocks a Man Down.**

WASHINGTOM, July 3.—A young woman driving an automobile at Chestnut street about 7:30 o'clock last night, Nick Sarvaro, living at Nineteenth street and Franklin avenue, was knocked down by an automobile driven by a young woman who told the police she was Mrs. Thomas, wife of B. D. Thomas, an operator of the American Car and Foundry Co. She said that they lived at the New Regent Hotel, Fourteenth and Chestnut streets.

As Sarvaro was unharmed, no charge was placed against her and she drove him to Union Station, whither he was bound when the machine struck him.

At 5883 Bartram avenue, given in the directory as the residence of B. D. Thomas, a woman who said she was Mrs. Lilly Thomas, his mother, declared that if he were married she knew nothing of it. When told that the woman was unharmed, she said she was Mrs. Helen Woodrow Bone, his cousin. Mrs. Norman Galt of Waingington and Dr. T. G. Grayson.

The President plans to pass Independence Day very quietly.

## PRESIDENT'S GUARD INCREASED SINCE ATTACK ON MORGAN

More Policemen Also Sent to White House Following Attempt to Blow Up Capitol.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The attempt to blow up the Capitol, coupled with the attack upon J. P. Morgan, today convinced executive officers of the Government that particular officials should be taken along, especially of cranks and others who may have designs upon high officials and upon national property.

After placing the bomb Holt walked away. He went back to his room, he said, and to the Union Station. He also walked about the streets for a while. Then he decided to write to the newspapers and the President and explain why he had set the bomb.

He did this, he said, before the bomb exploded and mailed the letter to Cornish to have it to the service guard which protects the President. Strengthened without delay.

At the same time instructions were given to the Chief of Police of Washington to tighten up the White House guard.

Several weeks ago Secretary Garrison strengthened the guards around all Government arsenals and munition plants because he feared that an attempt might be made to destroy them.

He suggested to private manufacturers of arms and ammunitions that they take similar steps. His advice was followed. Marine guards have been doubled at virtually all the navy yards and private ship-building plants.

They said, though it is known that Holt was wrought up over the question of the exportation of arms from the United States to the allies and that he felt strongly that this Government should prohibit such shipments at once.

While Holt sympathized with Germany in the present European war, he was by no means a sympathizer of the German Government or of the German people. Holt was a member of the faculty who sympathized with the allies as one of the most reasonable men in the Cornell German department, some of whose members have been particularly bitter. Holt admitted no hatred for England and he admired France, whose language he spoke fluently and of which he was a dearest student. In fact, Holt, who taught German here, had been given the professorship in French in the South Methodist College at Dallas, Tex., and had intended to go there from New York.

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## SHELL WOUNDS FRENCH LEADER AT DARDANELLES

**Commander Gouraud Not Seriously Injured; Goes Back to France — Allies Capture Trenches After Repulsing Turks' Attack.**

**Germans Continue Drive Against Russians and Expect Big Victory; Severe Fighting in West.**

**French Inflict Heavy Losses in Vigorous Attacks in Region Where German Crown Prince Commands.**

**LONDON, July 3.—Announcement that Gen. Gouraud, commander of the French forces at the Dardanelles, had been wounded by the explosion of a shell was made in the French official statement issued in Paris tonight. The shell fell near an ambulance where Gen. Gouraud had gone to visit the wounded.**

**He is returning to France. His wound is not thought to be serious. Gen. Ballouard, who formerly commanded the French troops in Algeria, has taken Gen. Gouraud's place provisionally.**

### British Capture Trenches.

**An official statement given out by the British Government this evening announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles, capturing which counts as the capture of that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21. The statement says in part:**

**"Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the afternoon of June 29 hostile columns moving west from North Achli Baba and south from Kilit Bahr toward the Turkish right flank indicated that the enemy was preparing for a counter attack against our position on the previous day. During the evening two of the galleries in front of our right center were blown in, after which the enemy subjected the trenches to a heavy rifle and machine gun fire for two hours. After a lull and another outburst of fire, a determined attack was made against the left of our position with the bayonet. This attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy."**

**"On the southern front the Turks made a concerted attack on the coast where H. M. S. Wolverine, a destroyer, got searchlights and guns on the main body and caused a heavy loss.**

### Attack Finally Checked.

**"To the east the attack was pressed closer under a heavy artillery fire, but finally was checked about 40 yards from our parapet. Bomb attacks and intermittent shelling continued but no further general attack was made and at 8:30 a. m. the French moved out and by 7:20 a. m. had taken a strong system of entrenchments immediately in front of the left of the line called by them Quadrilateral."**

**"Official Russian statement of the naval battle between German and Russian cruiser squadrons off the Swedish island of Gotland, in the Baltic, affirm that a German cruiser was damaged and driven around and that the other German warships fled. Unofficial reports of the engagement, however, identify the damaged vessel as a German mine layer.**

**"Albion" and "Intrepid" of the line called by them Quadrilateral.**

### No Serious Resistance.

**"Neither to the north of Lemberg, Galicia, nor to the south of the Danube do the Russians appear to be trying to offer serious resistance, but unless the approaches to Warsaw are to be left unguarded, military observers say, the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, must soon do some stubborn fighting over the Southern Poland frontier, while his extreme left in Galicia must match this in rapid retirement if it is to avoid a critical predicament.**

**"Today's official statement from Vienna and Berlin chronicle nothing but successes for their arms. Again reports are made that the German mine layer**

**"Albion" and "Intrepid" of the line called by them Quadrilateral.**

### Official Russian statement issued at Petrograd concerning the sea battles:

**"This morning (July 2) along the parallel of the Ostegarn Lighthouse, on the east coast of the Island of Gotland, our cruisers encountered in a fog two of the enemy's light cruisers and some torpedo boats and engaged them in battle.**

**"At 8 o'clock in the morning a German cruiser badly damaged, lowered her flag and ran ashore. The other cruiser and the torpedo boats fled.**

**"At 10 o'clock our squadron encountered the armored cruiser Roon, one light cruiser and one torpedo boat, and engaged them in battle.**

**"At 10:30 o'clock the enemy began to retreat in the south. During the retreat the enemy was joined by another light cruiser. This vessel was attacked by our cruisers and fled. At 11:30 o'clock the pursuit ceased.**

**"After the battle our squadron was unsuccessfully attacked by submarines.**

**"The damage to our cruisers was quite insignificant."**

### German Admiralty Statement.

**"The German Admiralty issued the following statement this morning:**

**"The Admiralty reports that a portion of light Baltic naval forces returning from outport duty, steaming in extended order, met at about 6 o'clock on the morning of July 2, in somewhat hazy weather, Russia armored cruisers patrolling between Gotland and Winiaw (Russia). Isolated fighting developed, with weak forces attempting to draw the Russian vessels within range of the other German ships.**

**"In some of the fighting the vessel's combat was unable to regain touch with the other forces. After two hours of heavy fighting against four armored cruisers, which continued firing within Swedish territorial waters, the Albatross, owing to several hits, was compelled to run around in a sinking condition near Ostegarn, in Gotland. Twenty men were killed and 27 were wounded. The wounded were well tended by the Swedish officials and population."**

**"Although the retreating Russian armada must be considered as yet to be virtually intact, the growing impetus of the Austria-German advance is such that a decisive Russian defeat seems inevitable. According to military experts, unless the entente Powers instigate a powerful diversion on the Italian or the western front, some of the most conservative British newspapers assert that this alone can compel Ger-**

## Australian Troops Landing at Gaba Tepe May 25, for Attack on Dardanelles Forts



From a drawing made by an eyewitness for the London Sphere. Reproduction in St. Louis exclusively by the Post-Dispatch by special arrangement with the Sphere and the New York Herald.

After the shore forts had been silenced by English and French battle ships in two months' bombardment, the troop transports were brought up to the shore and the soldiers were sent ashore in the life boats, which were towed by steam pinnaces. The drawing shows the men hauling the boats upon the beach. The troubles of the men began here.

After the actual landing of the Australian troops it was found that the enemy were in strong force on the cliffs above the beach and amongst the dense scrub, on the hillside. One of the soldiers who personally took part in the subsequent attempt to dislodge them from these positions, describing his experiences in an account published in the London Times, wrote:

"On the top of the first ridge we came through a Turkish trench. In

order to withdraw men from the eastern theater, barring, perhaps, a sudden shortage in high explosives, the supply of which will flow to the front more rapidly as the railways become less and less available.

"Snipers were everywhere, and as we made one descent of about 100 feet at an angle of about 10 degrees past 90 bullets spattered about us on the stones and in the bushes round us. I struck a shingle slide, and my downfall was expedited.

"And so on, up to the firing line, where I got separated from my own unit and found ranges, that being my job for an Australian regiment.

### Divers Find Lost Submarine's Crew Alive; Can't Save Them

**AMSTERDAM, July 3.—According to the London Daily Telegraph, divers who inspected the German submarine, sunk recently off the mouth of the Elbe, found the crew alive.**

**It was impossible for the divers to raise the craft, however, and the men had to be left to their fate.**

**The submarine, the newspaper adds, lies in comparatively shallow water.**

**dead upon the decks. The submarine acted in strict accordance with international law throughout."**

### SUBMARINES GET SIX MORE LARGE FREIGHT CRAFT

**LONDON, July 3.—Five British steamships and one Belgian vessel were**

**sunken by German submarines. The British**

**vessels sunk were the Craigard, 3286**

**tons; the Gadsby, 1975 tons; Larch-**

**more, 4355 tons; Renfrew, 3448 tons;**

**Richmond, 3214 tons. The Belgian**

**vessel was the Bouduou.**

**The crew of the Craigard and the**

**Richmond were landed at Plymouth.**

**The crew of the Gadsby was landed at**

**Moville, Ireland, and the crew of**

**the Belgian vessel was landed at**

**Falmouth. The fate of the other**

**vessels is not recorded.**

**The Craigard sailed from Galves-**

**ton on June 29 and the first suggestion**

**was that she had met with some mishap**

**when en route to Falmouth.**

**The Larchmore was towed into Penzance.**

**The Gadsby was built at Stockton,**

**England in 1889, and was owned by**

**R. Rapier Co. of West Hartlepool.**

**She was 325 feet long, 48 feet beam**

**and 20 feet deep.**

**She was built at**

**Glasgow in 1904 and owned by the**

**British Steamship Co. Ltd., of Lon-**

**don.**

**The Larchmore voyaged from Bal-**

**timore to Liverpool May 15 to May**

**29. This vessel was 375 feet long,**

**52 feet beam and 25.6 feet deep.**

**She was built at Sunderland in 1912 and**

**owned by W. Johnston & Co. Ltd., of**

**Liverpool.**

**The Renfrew, which was formerly**

**the Meridian, was of 3448 tons gross.**

**The vessel was 340 feet long, 45.8**

**feet beam and 21.3 feet deep.**

**She was built in 1898 at Sunder-**

**land, and was owned by the**

**Meridian Line Steamship Co. Ltd., of**

**Leith.**

**The Larchmore was towed into Pen-**

**zance.**

**The Craigard was 394**

**feet long, 48 feet beam and had a**

**depth of 23 feet.**

**She was built at**

**Port Glasgow in 1901, and was owned by**

**the Craig Line Steamship Co. Ltd., of**

**Leith.**

**The Larchmore was towed into Pen-**

**zance.**

**The Gadsby was 3448 tons gross.**

**The vessel was 340 feet long, 45.8**

**feet beam and 21.3 feet deep.**

**She was built in 1898 at Sunder-**

**land, and was owned by the**

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## ST. LOUIS FEDES PUSH PACKERS OUT OF FIRST PLACE

## Chicago Oarsmen Defeat Mound City Rowers at Quincy Regatta

## ST. LOUIS ROWING CLUB JUNIORS WIN EIGHTH STRAIGHT

Local Barge Crew Captures Feature Event of First Day's Central States Program—  
Big Day Is Monday.

By Herman Wecke,  
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

QUINCY, Ill., July 3.—THE feature of the first day's rowing in the ninth annual regatta of the Central States Association here, this afternoon, was the victory of the St. Louis Rowing Club in the Junior barge race and the showing made by the oarsmen of the Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago, especially that of Scudder Anderson.

The Windy City oar manipulators landed first place in the four events in which they were entered. St. Louis won the barge race, the junior eights, the one-mile race went to Central Rowing Club of St. Louis. The water men of the St. Louis Rowing Club showed great pair-oared shell. This event went to Feldkamp and Petschonack, who had come from the North Side. After five foul starts, Hase, who is president of the Central Association, sent them off. St. Louis won the racing in water No. 6, with North End in No. 6 and Mound City in No. 5. Immediately after that, the North End boat, which had been put into St. Louis and Coxswain Riehle was forced to make the oarsmen pull their oars out of the water.

This event easily was the feature of the program. St. Louis won by a margin of some 20 yards, but only inches separated North End and Mound City.

**Anderson a Lightweight.**

The work of Anderson of Lincoln Park came in for a lot of cheering. This youth, only 22 years old and weighing only 125 pounds, showed the way for his heavier opponents in the

Western Rowing Club Will Claim Final Ownership of Forster Cup

HERE will be a lively little quarrel between the Western Rowing Club and St. Louis, those who at present are here to compete in the Central States regatta. It seems that the Frank Forster cup race is scheduled to be held in St. Louis tomorrow, and the Western owning two legs of the trophy, will go over the water to make it their and take the trophy.

This the oarsmen of St. Louis are here to compete, and sportmanship it also means that Western has very little chance of ever getting back into the Central competition. There is a rule in the by-laws of the association which states that a club must make application for entry to the regatta.

According to W. L. Haltinner, who is president of the St. Louis Rowing Club, the application for re-entry into the association for a month ago. He had been advised that the club had been forced to call off the Forster cup race, but as they were not, they will row it alone tomorrow.

## Feature Games in Inter-State League Today

Maroons Play Wabadas While Alpens Tack East Side Giants.

Two big attractions are scheduled for today at Brock Field and C. B. C. campus between park-owning clubs. At C. B. C. campus, the Maroons will meet the Wabadas in the feature show. The first meeting of these two teams the Maroons were returned winners after a great battle, 2-0.

Manager Tad Brady is up to the even up to the 10th in the 10th and will be up to the 10th to accomplish his desire. "Tex" Hall will be a Kavarno's section, and the two straight away the former champs.

At Brock Field the East St. Louis Giants, led by Tad Brady, will be up to the 10th in the final game of the afternoon. Brock put a defeat over the East St. Louis team, and the two straight away on their own grounds. Jimmy Ryan and Harkness, two minor league hurlers, will oppose.

At Park the Donnelly Stars, with John Johnson, will be up to the 10th and the twirler, will meet the C. A. C. aggregation. The C. A. C. team will send Radcliffe and the Millers will clash with the Wabadas.

At Belleville the Ben Millers will clash with the Wabadas. The two straight away on their own grounds. Jimmy Ryan and Harkness, two minor league hurlers, will oppose.

The oddity of a father and a son forming a team, and the two sides, met at Brock Field. Frank Dieckstein Sr. and Jr. have met at the hands of Lehman and Fehn.

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**WORLD'S MOTOR CYCLE RECORD IS SHATTERED**

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Otto Walker of Oakland, Calif., won the international 300-mile motor cycle race here today, making the distance in 3h. 55m. 45s, and lowering the existing world's record by nearly half an hour.

Walker, who looked like a winner when he broke a wheel, Harry Crandall was the runner-up, and the third place record was broken by Goudy, who covered the 300 miles in 4h. 10m.

At the 200-mile mark, Walker hung up a new record of 2h. 33m. 11s. Walker drove his motor cycle at 76.76 miles per hour.

The previous world's record for the distance was 4h. 15m. 15s.

The track was ideal.

At one accident, he fell a turn, when he was hit by a pinned wheel.

At the 200-mile mark, Walker hung up a new record of 2h. 33m. 11s. Walker drove his motor cycle at 76.76 miles per hour.

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## GOV. DUNNE SIGNS BILL RAISING PAY OF LEGISLATORS

Measure Increases Salaries From \$2000 to \$3500 for Two-Year Period.

### COST OF LIVING A FACTOR

Says Expenses Justify Higher Salary and That It Will Work Against Corruption.

**Special to the Post-Dispatch.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Gov. Dunne late this afternoon signed the bill increasing the pay of members of the General Assembly from \$2000 to \$3500 for the two years for which the members are elected. In doing so, the Governor declared that the increase would benefit legislation.

The expensive campaigns necessary under the primary act, the Governor says, and the living expenses of members at Springfield, makes it impossible for Assemblymen to live on more than \$2000 a year out of their salaries. This makes the operations of corruptionists easier, the executive believes.

The Assembly voted itself mileage for the session which closed last Thursday. It is said the Governor hesitated to sign the bill because of the likelihood that the next Assembly, even with the increased pay, would follow this precedent.

### Believes Increase Justified.

"In signing this bill I believe that I am actuated solely in so doing by the public interest, and that the law will redound to the public benefit," the Governor said in his statement.

"At the present time the salary of the members of the Legislature is \$2000 for the term for which they are elected, or \$1000 per year.

"I am reliably informed that since the enactment of the direct primary it costs members of the Legislature from \$500 to \$1500 and sometimes more, in all contested candidates. Most of these expenses are incurred for advertising, printing, lithographs, hiring of halls, music, etc., which are entirely legitimate expenses in exploiting the candidate's claim for popular support.

"In some few cases where candidates are unopposed the expenses of election may not be to exceed \$500, but these cases are the exception. I think that I am safe in declaring that the average legitimate expenses of a candidate for one of the members of the Legislature is \$150. After the election he is compelled to attend at least one session of the Legislature, which, judging by the last three sessions of the Legislature, lasts close on to six months. The member is also compelled at times to attend special sessions of the Legislature outside of the regular session.

"In attendance at these sessions of the Legislature the member is compelled to live in Springfield at least four days out of every week. Five days a week he must spend away from home, either in Springfield or in going from or coming to Springfield. The cost of living in Springfield to the ordinary legislator must average at least \$5 a day. His living expenses in Springfield, and his railroad fare to Springfield and return must cost him on the average about \$25 a week with attendance of 24 weeks, which as computed adds the sessions of 1913 and 1915, at \$30 a week, would amount to \$720. Adding this \$20 to the \$750 average expense of election, would make each member of the Legislature expend legitimately and fairly—securing his election and living in Springfield, in the neighborhood of \$1500, leaving to the legislator as compensation for the two-year term a bare \$500, or \$250 a year. This is the situation at the present time.

### Legislators Corruption.

"It leaves the legislator with such sparse compensation a prey to the wiles and artifices of the professional lobbyist ever at hand to cajole and corrupt the weak and unwary Representative of the people. Such inadequate compensation in the past has been conducive to weakness on the part of the legislator, if not to corruption. Men in public life should not be exposed to temptations produced by such a situation.

"I am of the opinion that the raising of the salaries of the members of the Legislature will be conducive toward the selection of good legislators and the enactment of good laws."

"I am glad to know the views hereinabove expressed are entertained by the Legislative Voters' League, which has concerned itself for years with the character of the men in the General Assembly and the character of the laws of the State of Illinois. That organization has lately publicly announced that in the opinion of the League a salary of \$3500 for a member of the Legislature is reasonable and that the members of the Legislature were justified for voting thereto."

### GERMAN METHODISTS TO MEET

The second biannual assembly of the representatives of the ten conferences of the German Methodist Church in America will be held Tuesday evening in the Salem Methodist Church, Page boulevard and Pendleton avenue. The assembly will adjourn Thursday night.

Fifty delegates are expected to attend, among whom will be the Rev. William Esslinger of Zurich, Switzerland, he being the only delegate representing a foreign country to attend. The assembly will be opened by Bishop W. H. Shepherd of Kansas City. The delegates will include district superintendents, one representative from each district, president of the German colleges, superintendents of institutions and editors of church papers.

## GOVERNOR FREES MAN ONCE UNDER SENTENCE TO DIE

Kansas City Striker Who Killed Non-Union Hack Driver Gets Parole.

### FOLK SAVED HIS LIFE

Sponsor He Is Released to Was Formerly Foe of Labor Unions.

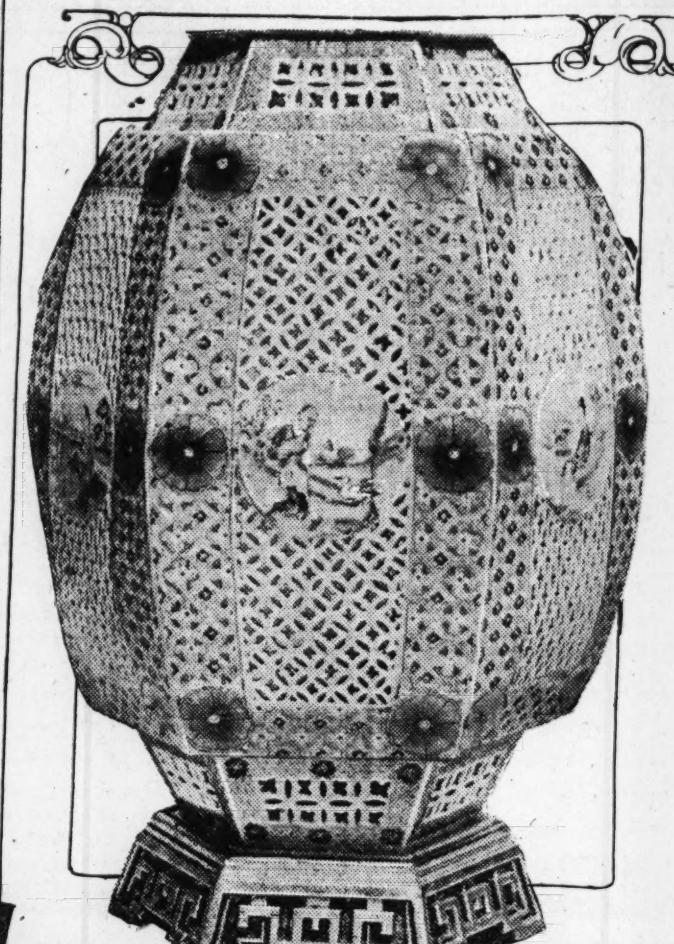
**Special to the Post-Dispatch.**

JEFFERSON CITY, June 3.—A parole was given by Gov. Major today to Edgar G. Bailey, who was serving a life sentence in the Missouri Penitentiary for the murder of Albert Ferguson in Kansas City, the night of March 19, 1904, during a strike of union hack drivers. Bailey was sentenced to die, but Gov. Folk commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, Oct. 20, 1904.

Ever since his incarceration trades union men have been trying to obtain Bailey's release. His pardon is one of the three "Fourth of July" paroles. He is paroled to Phil R. Toll of Kansas City.

Bailey was a member of the Hack

## Two of the Pieces of Chinese Porcelain Bought by Museum



AT CEREMONIAL LANTERN FOR WHICH J. P. MORGAN PAID \$1000.

## RICHMOND BLUES HERE FOUR HOURS ON WAY TO FAIR J. P. MORGAN \$1000

Gay Costumes of Virginians Admired by Scores at Union Station.

Drivers' Union, whose members were on a strike. Ferguson was a nonunion hack driver, who kept on driving his hack after the strike was declared.

The night of the murder Bailey, two weeks ago, met Ferguson in a bar, and a woman, Gertrude Bliggs, planned, according to evidence brought out in the trial, to lure Ferguson to a lonely place, beat him up, and, if he resisted, to kill him. They telephoned to the stable where he was employed for a hack to go to the Coates House. When it arrived the party was waiting for it on the sidewalk. Bailey was dressed in women's clothing, to make it appear to Ferguson that there were two men and two women in the party.

**Fearful to Wear It.**  
Ferguson stepped into the hack, the four men in it and Bailey directed him to Fifteenth and Central streets, a lonely and dark spot. On the way, the testimony disclosed, Bailey got out his revolver. The State offered evidence at the trial that those in the hack decided that Ferguson was to get out first and attack Ferguson and in the scuffle Bailey was to get out and kill him.

On the way Bailey sang the song "Bedelia," which was then popular, to prevent Ferguson from suspecting them.

Arriving at the place the hack stopped and Ferguson got down and opened the door. When Ferguson got out and struck Ferguson in the face with a brass knuckle. Ferguson knocked Ferguson down. At that moment, the State's evidence showed, Bailey shot him. Then they all ran away and gathered in Bailey's room and talked over the killing.

At the trial the woman turned Ferguson's coat inside out, and then to the Virginia Society of St. Louis, including its officers. These are Walker Hill, president; William H. Lee, vice president, and Cary N. Weisiger, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Other members of the Entertainment committee were W. W. Fox, Samuel E. McPherson and Albert Bond Lambert.

Gov. Stewart told reporters his presentation to San Francisco as a tribute to the West for the cordial treatment it has always extended to his pardon.

To whom Bailey is paroled, is a millionaire lumberman, for years a bitter enemy of the labor unions. He was president of the Employers' Association at the time Bailey killed Ferguson.

John P. McDonough, 2222 Plover avenue, a labor leader, was one of the most influential workers for the American Federation of Labor, and he has been a member of the organization in the country. McDonough, a former Gov. Hadley made an exhaustive study of the case and refused to pardon the prisoner. Senator Reed, special prosecutor in the case, Prosecuting Attorney Jacobs of Kansas City and some of the jurors were among those who recommended clemency.

The teamsters' organization in St. Louis has been active in trying to obtain a pardon for Bailey. The committee composed of Thomas Corry, J. J. Dugan and Daniel Murphy have worked constantly with McDonough, and the organization has assisted Bailey financially during the time he has been in prison.

**Police Get Three New Autos.**  
The police department yesterday purchased three new automobiles. One is to be used by a squad to run down stolen autos, another for Capt. Albert Schwartz of the Mounted District, who has been using a horse-driven vehicle, and the third for the superintendent of police horses and vehicle equipment.

## GOVERNMENT SUIT TO DISSOLVE THE READING IS LOST

U. S. District Court Gives Long Delayed Decision in Favor of Defendants.

### HOLDS LAW NOT VIOLATED

Action Was Against Three Companies Alleged to Be in Illegal Combination.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The United States District Court today gave a decision in favor of the defendant in the Government's suit to dissolve the Reading company and to separate the New Jersey Central Railroad from the Reading.

The suit was against the three Reading companies, the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. and other concerns and individuals in the coal producing or coal carrying trade, the object of the action being to break up an alleged combination among them which the Government charged existed in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the commodities clause of the Hepburn railroad act.

The Court divided the defendants into two groups, one headed by the Reading company and the other by the Lehigh Navigation Co. The only connection between the two, the Court said, is a certain agreement made in March, 1871, and the Court holds that this agreement does not violate the laws of the United States and therefore that the Lehigh Navigation group need not be further considered. But the Government is allowed to proceed against this group separately if it deems so.

**Meat Tax Taken Up.**

The Canals and the Western and Northern Railroad are considered as negligible features and the bill is dismissed as to them. After considering the extent of the unlimed deposit the Court took up the Reading group, declining to go into any charge before the reorganization in 1898. The subject of unlawful combination under the anti-trust act of 1890 is discussed with special reference to the mining and transportation of coal. The Court held that a miner must in common practice look to the future and therefore acquire surplus coal lands, even in large amounts. No evidence had been offered that large producers had been injured and no effort was made to prove that the prices of coal had been excessive, the Court said. As to the smaller producers, several charges of unfair conduct were examined and one or two were sustained, but in general the Court said.

"Except as stated, no discrimination or oppression against other producers and sellers has been proved against the three Reading companies. No dealer has been prevented from going into business and no shipper has been prevented from shipping all he produced.

### Meats Competition in Markets.

"The coal company meets competition in all the markets it reaches. The Reading, the railroad, the coal of other shippers over that which meets its own coal, while in many points the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad bring the product of other mines. In more distant markets it faces the competition of all its rivals.

"Neither is there any proof that the price of coal has been extirminate or unreasonable. Even in times of revenue the coal has been excessive, the Court said.

"The rates of freight have remained for years substantially as they now are, and (except in the case of certain shippers over two other roads) not defendants, that reach the anthracite fields), the Interstate Commerce Commission, with full power of regulating the subject, has not interfered with these rates.

"The railroads have a right to charge what they please for the movement of their cars, and the rates of the Reading, the Central and the Reading, are the same as those of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

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## High Poultry and Egg Prices Are Expected

Indications point to next fall and winter as a season when eggs and poultry probably will reach higher price levels than at any time in recent years. The prediction is based upon the effect on all food products of the European war, and upon the fact that there lead in the advance, rather than follow, for even under ordinary conditions the winter supply is not equal to demand.

Specialists of the Department of Agriculture have strongly urged farmers and poultrymen to produce eggs in large numbers in order to reap the profits that are believed to be bound to come then.

## Watering the Flock an Essential Detail

Watering of the flock is such a simple thing that one is prone to overlook its importance during the summer season, when there are numerous duties to be attended to.

"I am a crank on watering poultry properly," says the poultry editor by the way. "I believe that birds who have been uniformly successful in raising and selling pure-bred stock, largely because he looks after the important details in caring for his flock. In summer the first thing I do in the morning is to get a pail of fresh water and fill the cement watering troughs, after cleaning them. On very warm days I repeat this at noon. On cold days in winter the chick is taken off the water before the flock gets it."

Nothing worries a sitting hen like ice. Good seed powder should be used freely on her and in her nest, all through the hatch.

## POULTRY and BIRDS

Solid spots, 10c fine, minimum 20c.

### WANTED

CHICKENS Wld.—In exchange for horse or furniture. 801 S. Harrison, Kirkwood. Mo. (901)

INCUBATOR Wld.—Capacity 144 or over; good condition. Mrs. C. W. Lindell, 5290. (901)

PIGEONS—For sale: white; light; brakha hens and pullets. 80; a. c. w. leghorns; eggs. 100. Box 1116, Newell Poultry Farm, 9007 S. Broadway.

HOMERS—For sale, cheap. 2115 Stamford.

INCUBATOR—For sale, 150-egg. 2109 Stamford.

PIGEONS—For sale: Plymouth rock, home. 100. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

PIGEONS—For sale: pure; various. 150. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

PIGEONS—For sale: fancy; all varieties. 150. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

PIGEONS—For sale: home; all working. 100. West Park St., St. Louis, Mo. (901)

PIGEONS—For sale: 40; pair, pedigree. 150. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

PIGEONS—For sale: fine hens, 80; a pair. 2111 Sunday morning. J. Albrecht, 28181.

PIGEONS—For sale: am selling out; all my pigeons, carrier and showhens; 100. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

PIGEONS—For sale: homers, mated, banded and working. 80; pair. Henry Huber, 100. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

PIGEONS—For sale: all kinds of numbers. 100. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

PIGEONS—For sale: 100; all kinds and mated; hen pigeons; mated and banded. 100. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

POULTRY—For sale: 100; cockerels and 10 hens; 100. Box 1104, Webster, Iowa.

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## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

ALL kinds of old furniture painted on pine—lessons given. Mrs. De Witt, 4080 Wiss.

WALL HANGING fan; good as new. \$10. Apply 1012 Market.

AQUARIUMS—For sale, large and small; \$100. 1012 Market.

AQUARIUMS—For sale, three; plate glass and steel, with oak and mahogany stands.

AUTOMOBILE LUNCH BASKET—For sale: equipment for six; one 4-piece sterling silver. Mr. White, 216 E. Seller, Warren.

PRINTING PRESS—For sale, tall. Paid 14 tons of paper, \$100 for \$60. Box 102.

PRINTING PRESS—For sale; form 10x15; cheap. 1338 Morgan.

BABY CARRIAGE—For sale; good condition. Sunday, 11 till 2, week after 6 p.m.

BABY CARRIAGE—For sale; nice, willow brown; also high chair. 35240 Page, Elmwood.

BABY BALLS—For sale; at 2742 Grand.

BED AND pool tables for sale; new and secondhand; repairing and supplies. 1012 Market.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES—For sale; new and secondhand; standard Billiard Table Co., 2116 Chestnut.

POOL TABLES—For sale; new and secondhand supplies; repairing; writing for catalog. Missouri Billiard Mfg. Co., 1012 Market.

BATHROOM OUTFIT—For sale; 2242 Michigan.

BICYCLE—For sale; 1000 ft. of 120; phone orders, roll off, \$100 per ft. \$120; phone orders, roll off, \$100 per ft. \$120.

BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS—For sale; combination bookcase and desk; 215 S. 14th. (c)

BOOKCASE—For sale; elegant piano; \$100.

BOOKCASE—For sale; two bookcases; \$75. 216 Lacaille.

BED AND LINENS—Have 100 pairs of bedding rolls; will sell cheap or trade; will take new or exchange. What have you? 1104 Tyler St.

BED AND LINENS—For sale; nice Remington; like new; or exchange. What have you? 1104 Tyler St.

BOY SCOUT SUIT—For sale; for boy 12 years; \$10. Mrs. K. Schleser, 2521A Drexel.

BOY SCOUTS—Heavy warehouse, \$35 per dozen.

BOY SCOUTS—For sale; natural gas range; ice box; good as new; \$10.

BUFFALO HORSES—For sale; genuine relic of the range; souvenirs of bygone days; \$50 per dozen. 1012 Market.

STOCKINGS—For sale; bargain for sonnets; \$100; 1012 Market.

BUILDING PAPER—And, desiring to sell; cheap. Wm. G. Willard, 318 Chestnut.

CASH REGISTER—For sale; throws checks; cash register computing units. \$100.

CASH REGISTER—For sale; 3 sides; sell very well. 1012 Market.

CASH register; National; total; like new; 1012, 1014 Market, st.

CASHIER—For sale; cash register and safe; \$100. 1012 Market.

CASHIER—For sale; new and secondhand; office able to market in St. Louis district; office supply. 1012 Market.

CHANDELIER—For sale; cheap. 35240 Page.

CHANDELIER—For sale; like new; open, available; \$100. 1012 Market.

CHOPPER SCREENS—For sale; lot; in good condition. 3642 W. Locust.

COFFEE MILL—For sale; 100 lb. coffee; \$10. 1012 Market.

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## STOCKHOLDERS OF M'KITTRICK FIRM MAY JOIN IN SUIT

Several Consider Filing Intervening Petitions in Receivership Application and Express Dissatisfaction With Work of Liquidation Committee.

### WANT REPORT ON COMPANY'S ASSETS

17-20th of Stock in Railway Exchange Building Not Issued to Dry Goods Firm as Contract Specified, Stockholder Says.

Several stockholders of the Hargadine-M'Kittrick Dry Goods Co. yesterday were contemplating filing intervening petitions in the suit to have a receiver appointed to conserve the assets of the corporation.

C. J. Zettler, of 40 Benton place, owner of 100 shares of first preferred stock, told a Post-Dispatch reporter that a large number of stockholders were dissatisfied with the management of the company's affairs by a liquidating committee and would join with Peter J. Byrne, a stockholder and former department manager, in his effort to have a receiver appointed.

One of the principal complaints of the stockholders is that 17-20ths of the stock of the Railway Exchange Building, which was to have been issued to the Hargadine-M'Kittrick Dry Goods Co., had never been issued in accordance with the contract made Nov. 24, 1911. This contract was made between Thomas H. M'Kittrick, party of the first part, the Hargadine-M'Kittrick Dry Goods Co., party of the second part, and Robert M'Kittrick Jones and John D. Eiley, parties of the third part.

The contract provided that the capital stock of the Railway Exchange Building company should be \$2,500,000, according to Zettler, and that 17-20ths of the stock should be issued to the dry goods company and 3-20ths to Thomas H. M'Kittrick for money that he had personally advanced.

**Ownership Not Disputed.** Charles Cummings Collins, attorney for the Liquidating Committee of the dry goods company, said yesterday that there was no question as to the ownership of 17-20ths of the stock of the building company by the Hargadine-M'Kittrick Dry Goods Co. He said that he did not know whether the stock actually had been issued, but that when it was issued it would be the property of the dry goods company, as the company had a contract for it. The fact of the complaining stockholders that the company had not yet set this stock were groundless, Collins said.

The stockholders who propose to intervene in the receivership suit take the position that a receiver would have full power to conduct inquiries to find all of the assets of the corporation, and to conserve these assets for the benefit of the stockholders.

The Liquidating Committee is acting in a conservative capacity, it was asserted, and the stockholders were not being kept informed as to what was being done. All of the acts of a receiver would be public, they contended, and if any of the former officials of the company were not delivering to the corporation everything that belonged to it, they could be forced by the receiver to do so. The testimony of Thomas H. M'Kittrick, who was president of the dry goods company, probably will be taken before the receivership application is determined.

Stockholders of the dry goods company, who now are convinced they have lost their savings, said yesterday that the Hargadine-M'Kittrick Dry Goods Co. for many had such a high standing throughout the country that many country merchants preferred to lend the company their surplus money instead of lending it to the building company. At the time of the appointment of the Liquidating Committee one of the stockholders said the dry goods company had \$50,000 belonging to country merchants.

#### Directors Named Committee.

Zettler complained that the Liquidating Committee was appointed March 26 without consulting the stockholders. The minutes of the directors' meeting, he said, stated that the crisis in the affairs of the company was so great that there was no time to consult the stockholders. The Liquidating Committee was appointed upon the sole authority of the directors.

Complaint was also made that E. C. Simmons, Walker Hill and F. M. Carter, who were named as three of the four members of the Liquidating Committee, were not stockholders at the time of their appointment, and therefore not interested to the extent they may have been in conserving the assets for the benefit of the stockholders.

Another act of the company of which Zettler complained was that Thomas H. M'Kittrick, after investing \$200,000 of his own fortune in the Railway Exchange Building, asked the Hargadine-M'Kittrick Dry Goods Co. to assume responsibility by reimbursing him. The dry goods company executed its debenture notes for the amount of the M'Kittrick investment, he said. Then the stockholders were asked to contribute \$100,000 to help their dividends and to agree to a reduction of the capital stock. If the stockholders would enter into such an agreement, Zettler said they were told, M'Kittrick All leases were transferred to this com-

## Holders of 1st and 2nd Preferred and Common Stock in M'Kittrick Company

Following are the holders of the Hargadine-M'Kittrick Dry Goods Co., first and second preferred and common stock.

	First	Second	Common	Con.
E. B. Adams, Custom House	50	...	...	1,200
Margaret M. Akin, 545 East End boulevard	125	...	...	110
T. J. Akins	50	...	...	1,150
T. J. Akins, executor of will of Sallie R. Ford, deceased	100	...	...	93
George H. Allan	120	700	1,617	150
American Central Insurance Co.	500	...	...	250
Frank Andrews, Goodrich Iron and Steel Co.	10	...	...	150
W. K. Bibby, treasurer McMillan Memorial Fund	12	848	...	100
Scott H. Blewett, care Amer. Car. and Foundry Co.	5	...	...	50
1501 Syndicate Trust Building	50	50	...	100
Anna C. Brokaw and St. Louis Union Trust Co., executors of will of E. V. L. Brokaw, deceased	200	200	...	200
Robert S. Brooking	2,000	500	1,817	200
Blanche Brooks, 231 Gray avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.	5	...	...	100
Eugenia Brooks, 231 Gray avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.	5	...	...	100
Gertrude Brooks, 231 Gray avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.	5	...	...	100
Commonwealth Trust Co.	454	...	...	100
Apple Morris and St. Louis Union Trust Co., trustees of will of James C. Clegg, deceased	100	100	...	100
Albert J. Davis, Security Building	20	...	...	100
Frances A. Dennis, 3838 Washington avenue	40	...	...	100
Jeannette G. Donovan, Los Angeles	10	...	...	100
Jeannette G. Donovan curatrix est. J. P. Donovan	10	...	...	100
D. M. Dulany, Eau Claire, Wis.	250	...	...	100
G. W. Dulany, Hannibal Mo.	500	...	...	100
Mary E. Dulany, 226 Fourth avenue	170	...	...	100
T. G. Dulany, Hannibal Mo.	500	...	...	100
W. H. Dulany, Hannibal Mo.	500	...	...	100
Mrs. E. Edwards, St. Charles, Mo.	50	...	...	100
Margaret C. Edwards, St. Charles Mo.	50	...	...	100
Alice E. Franklin	200	...	...	100
Mary Franklin	200	...	...	100
Benjamin F. Gravely	10	...	...	100
Frederick Gruer	10	...	...	100
Edith A. Hickman, Kirkwood, Mo.	200	...	...	100
Geo. C. Hitechock, Wainwright Bldg.	10	...	...	100
H. W. Hollingsworth	35	...	...	100
Lottie Crane Ittner, 5553 Bartner avenue	10	...	...	100
Ethel F. Johnson, 2036 Woodland av., Kirkwood	200	...	...	100
Frank J. Johnson, Columbia Bldg.	250	200	...	100
Geo. Kahlis, care R. R. Kahlis, 235 Chouteau av.	100	...	...	100
Mrs. Sidonie Kaufmann, 2130 Russell	100	...	...	100
J. W. Lewis and H. B. Wallace, trustees	5	...	...	100
Margaret R. Ludlow, 540 Morgan st.	15	25	10	100
Edward Mallinckrodt, 360 N. Second st.	500	500	300	100
Frances C. Markham, Dorrington, Pa.	50	...	...	100
Hugh M'Kittrick	1,662	1,874	...	100
Ralph M'Kittrick	36	919	2,718	100
Thos. H. M'Kittrick	89	2,430	7,806	100
Walter M'Kittrick	25	1,316	3,058	100
Elmer W. Moffett, West End Hotel	240	...	...	100
Julius Moulton, 5178 Maple av.	5	...	...	100
Mrs. Marion P. Moulton, 5178 Maple av.	12	...	...	100
Lillie M. Patterson, 3229 Washington av.	8	...	...	100
Lillie M. Patterson, 5516 Virginia av.	7	...	...	100
Anna C. Powell, St. Charles, Mo.	10	...	...	100
Herman Ripper, 19 S. Fourth st.	5	...	...	100
Eva Sonnay, Carlyle, Ill.	26	...	...	100
Clara G. Shepard, Ashtabula, O.	10	...	...	100
Charles S. Purcell, Ok.	40	30	...	100
Charles Stebbins, La Salle Bldg.	15	...	...	100
Corrine Stander, Carondelet, Ill.	5	...	...	100
Corine H. Steedman, 34 Westmoreland	26	...	...	100
W. C. Stirling, Trustee for W. C. Stirling Jr.	75	...	...	100
W. C. Stirling, Trustee for Mildred S. Blackwell	75	...	...	100
Mary H. von Schrader, care Boatmen's Bank	100	...	...	100
Otto U. von Schrader, care Boatmen's Bank	150	...	...	100
Thomas H. West	500	500	300	100
Emma J. Young, 612 Kingsbury	10	...	...	100
Eugenia Chouteau, 287 Lindell	60	...	...	100
Eugenia Chouteau, Trustees	10	...	...	100
James I. Yeager, care H. A. Healey, 72 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City	10	...	...	100
Mrs. Agnes F. Benedict, 632 Berlin	10	...	...	100
Mrs. Jeannette H. Harr, 14 Broadway, New York	2,750	...	...	100
Mrs. Ada Tull Alexander	150	200	...	100
Ralph Bixby, Century Building	50	...	...	100
P. J. Byrne	2	...	...	100
William Campbell	300	220	...	100
W. B. Dean Jr., 207 North Fourth street	100	100	...	100
James Downes	50	10	...	100
Totals	10,000	13,000	21,000	34,000

## JURORS GET EXTRA FEE FROM LAWYERS, JUSTICE DECLARES

East St. Louis Man Recently Elected Says System Is Disgrace to City.

Russell E. Townsend, a young attorney who was elected Justice of the Peace in East St. Louis on the highest estimate \$4,250,000, but that in addition to the \$4,250,000 there was realized \$2,450,000 from the sale of annuity certificates which were taken by the St. Louis Union.

He says the building cost was realized in amounts in cash have been realized for the building:

From sale of bonds.....\$1,875,000.

Advanced by Hargadine-M'Kittrick.....\$1,200,000.

By T. H. M'Kittrick.....\$300,000.

\$4,175,000.

He says the building cost at the highest estimate \$4,250,000, but that in addition to the \$4,250,000 there was realized \$2,450,000 from the sale of annuity certificates which were taken by the St. Louis Union.

He says this amount has not been accounted for.

Willing to Turn Over Salary.

Robert M'Kittrick Jones, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hargadine-M'Kittrick company, told a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday that he was willing to turn over his salary of \$10,000 a month for the relief of employees of the concern.

None of them, he said, are in an extremely unfortunate condition, having lost the savings of a lifetime through their investment in the company's stock. Jones said he understood his salary was not to be charged against the assets of the company, but will be deducted from whatever profit he may derive from his holding of \$50,000 of stock.

Salon Reserved For Philip Filled.

The vacant salons at the Reformed Church, Sullivan Avenue and Thirtieth street, caused by the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. H. R. Rohrbach, will fill the gap, said the Rev. E. D. Dahlmann, D. D., a professor at the seminary of the Reformed Church. The salons, which have been closed since Mr. Rohrbach has accepted a call to preach at the Reformed Church at Defiance, O.

Several stockholders were

recalled having seen him serving on a jury the day before. "I told him he was a liar and ordered him to leave the room before I had him arrested for perjury," Justice Townsend said. The only solution to the condition Justice Townsend said, is for the jury subpoena to be served by the police department, and he said there is a legal doubt as to whether that may be done.

### 18 POUNDS FOR \$1.00.

Best Eastern granulated, 180-pound sack, \$3.50, buy no more, another advance, Cousins' best coffee, 180 pounds for \$1. Our Success coffee, 90 pounds for \$1. French Blend, 4 pounds for \$1. Sweet Bourbon Santos Coffee, 5 pounds for \$1. Try our India and Ceylon Tea, splendid for ice tea, 60¢ and 80¢ per pound. Sugar sold with \$1 worth of other goods. Geo. Cousins Tea Co., 1 S. Broadway, near Market street, Bell, Main 2322; Kim., Central 2306.

Justice Townsend said there are lawyers that are "justice jury practitioners," and who have a following of about 50 professional jurymen who hang around justice courts and nearby saloons to await jury summons. He knows, he said, that many of these lawyers extra fees to certain constables to subpoena enough of the so-called professional jurymen that at least one will be on the jury in that particular case.

"One is enough," Justice Townsend said. "The constable will tell the prospective juror 'not to forget the defendant' or 'the plaintiff,' as the case may be, and that juror will stay out a week before he will render a verdict, that's all," he said.

"A justice court juror gets a fee of 50 cents a day, and if he stays out a week he will only get \$3.50, so we will pay him \$3.50 a day," he said.

Justice Townsend said that the jurors he under oath concerning their eligibility to serve. He said recently a prospective juror allowed his case to go to trial by default and then appeal to the City Court.

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the jurors he under oath concerning their eligibility to serve. He said recently a prospective juror allowed his case to go to trial by default and then appeal to the City Court.

Justice Townsend said some of

# 3000 OFFERS of Houses, Homes, Real Estate and Farms TODAY!

Is the One OPPORTUNITY Here for You?

GREATEST WANT MEDIUM IN THE WORLD. MORE "WANT" ADS THAN ANY OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPER ON EARTH!

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## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH REAL ESTATE AND WANT DIRECTORY

PART FIVE. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1915. PAGES 1-12B

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## LABOR

LABOR was the primal curse, but it was softened into mercy, and made the pledge of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.

Labor rids us of three great evils—irksomeness, vice, and poverty.

Nothing is denied to well-directed labor, and nothing is ever to be attained without it. Men seldom die of hard work; activity is God's medicine. The highest genius is willingness and ability to do hard work. Any other conception of genius makes it a doubtful, if not a dangerous, possibility.

A steady application to work is the healthiest training for every individual, so it is the best discipline of a State. Honorable industry always travels the same road with enjoyment and duty, and progress is altogether impossible without it.

Labor is one of the great elements of society—the great substantial interest on which we all stand. Not feudal service, or predial toll, or the irksome drudgery by one race of mankind over another, on account of their color, to another; but labor, intelligent, mainly, independent, thinking its actions for the welfare of its own wages, accumulating those wages into capital, educating childhood, maintaining worship, claiming the right of the elective franchise, and helping to uphold the great fabric of the State—that is American labor; and all my sympathies are with it, and my voice, till I am dumb, will be for it.

—Ford Times.

## DEATHS

Death notices, first & news of loss, \$1; each extra line 15c; memorials, etc., 26c per line.

**BEARD**—Entered into rest at her residence, 228 Morgan street, at 9:30 a.m., on Saturday, July 3, 1915. Mrs. Beard, dearly beloved mother of Ada A. Beard, Edith, Gladys, and Edward Beard. Funeral from the Waggoner Chapel, 3621 Oliver street, Tuesday, July 6, at 2 p.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**BRONSON**—Entered into rest at 9 a.m. on Saturday, July 3, 1915. Hugh K. Bronson, beloved father of Cynthia M. and the late Wilfred N. Bronson and Brother Wilfred H. Bronson.

Funeral from the Waggoner Chapel, 3621 Oliver street, Tuesday, July 6, at 2 p.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**CARRICO**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 4:30 a.m. James W. Carrico, beloved father of Mrs. Carrico, wife of Fred Carrico, and Mrs. Julius Brandt, father-in-law.

Funeral from the Waggoner Chapel, 3621 Oliver street, Tuesday, July 6, at 2 p.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**COHICK**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. James W. Cohick, beloved son of James W. and Anna Cohick.

Funeral from his home, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 2 p.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**DESMOND**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Michael F. Desmond, son of the late Michael J. and Mary Desmond and our dear beloved mother.

Funeral from family residence, 2824 Keokuk street, on Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**ESTERHOLD**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 10:30 a.m. Mrs. Daniel Esterholt, beloved son of Kate Daneri (nee Miller) and the late James Daneri, son of Mrs. Vincent Daneri, son of the late Joseph Daneri, and dear uncle of James and Adeline Ciuricola.

Funeral Monday, July 5, at 10 a.m. from family residence, 5712 Prescott avenue, Motor.

**FALCONER**—Entered into rest at 9 a.m. on Saturday, July 3, 1915. Mrs. Falconer, beloved wife of Fred Falconer.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**FEARON**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Fearon, beloved wife of Fred Fearon.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**FRASER**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Fraser, beloved wife of Frank Fraser.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**GARRETT**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Garrett, beloved wife of Fred Garrett.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**GILLEN**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Gillen, beloved grandson of S. D. Given, aged 28 years.

Funeral from residence, 2306 East Avenue, Motor.

**HEDGES**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Hedges, beloved wife of Benjamin Hedges.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**HORN**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Horn, beloved wife of Fred Horn.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**JOHNSON**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Johnson, beloved wife of Fred Johnson.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**KLOPPENBORG**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Margaret Kloppenborg, beloved wife of John Kloppenborg.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**KNUSE**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Knuse, beloved wife of Fred Knuse.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**KRUEGER**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Krueger, beloved wife of Fred Krueger.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**LAWRENCE**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Lawrence, beloved wife of Fred Lawrence.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**LEWIS**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Lewis, beloved wife of Fred Lewis.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**LOFTUS**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. Loftus, beloved wife of Fred Loftus.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**MCLEOD**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. McLeod, beloved wife of Michael McLeod and Katherine Dooley.

Funeral from residence, 1322 South Seventh street, Monday, July 5, at 11 a.m. (Chicago, Ill.). Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

**MCLEOD**—Entered into rest on Friday, July 2, 1915, at 11 a.m. Mrs. McLeod, beloved wife of Michael McLeod and Katherine Dooley.

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## RESORTS and Country Board

Solid agate, 10c line, minimum 20c.

## NEW JERSEY

GLEN CAIRN—20 Webb av., block ocean; excellent table; \$8 up. F. Eldridge, Ocean Grove, N. J.

## TENNESSEE

PRIVATE INN, Epsom, little water, curse stones; hydro, herbs, tea, etc.; good; antiseptic for alcohol and drug habit; modern conveniences; various rooms; good yards from Southern depot and postoffice; suburbs of city; good location; \$10 per week. Miss Martha Wood, Prop., Newport, Tenn.

## COUNTRY BOARD

COUNTRY BOARD—Convenient to car and train. Write Mrs. A. D. Spangler, 1001 Main, Allentown, Pa.

FURNISHED HOUSE—For rent: five-room, \$40 per week; Arcadia Valley, Mrs. M. C. Clegg, 1001 Main, Allentown, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD—In country; plenty fresh vegetables, fried chicken, eggs, bacon, ham, soups, etc.; good yards from railroad; good location; \$10 per week. Miss Martha Wood, Prop., Newport, Tenn.

WOODBINE HOTEL—24 miles from St. Louis; want family or party of four or six; \$10 per week. Mrs. J. D. Dill, 1001 Main, Allentown, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD—Private home; ideal location; 1½ miles from town; all conveniences; good yards; reasonable rates; telephone; room and board; \$10 per week. Box 1024, Allentown, Pa.

BOARD-ON-FARM—One table; plenty milk and eggs; screens on all rooms; one mile from Frisco. Mrs. C. A. Lewis, R. R. No. 1, Custer, S. D.

COUNTRY BOARD—On R. R. R. \$15 miles from St. Louis; near river; good shade trees; good yards; reasonable rates; \$10 per week. Box 1024, Allentown, Pa.

BOARD-ON-FARM—Will take 5 or 6 girls, 8 to 12 years; for summer on farm; plenty fresh vegetables, eggs, bacon, ham, soups, etc.; good; \$10 per week. Mrs. A. McHugh, R. R. No. 1, Box 46, Foley, Mo.

## LOST and FOUND

Solid agate, 10c line, minimum 20c.

## THAT LOST ARTICLE MAY NOT BE FOUND TODAY

Or tomorrow or next week. In fact, a lost article may not be found for years. A little persistency may be unfruitful; but the hope of prosecution may be the only hope of recovering the owner of the finder's conscience. Post-Dispatch Lost and Found Bureau is also enlisted in behalf of advertisers.

## LOST

ALLIGATOR PURSE—Lost, small, on Page 10, July 1, 1915. Return to Post-Dispatch. AUTO LICENSE PLATE—Lost, July 1. Finder please call Bell Grand 790, or return to Post-Dispatch.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE—Lost in West End or Forest Park, 20x3 Portage Avenue, to 1000. Baker 250, or return to Post-Dispatch.

BAG—Lost, containing set of tools, motor oil, etc.; \$10. Return to 1000. Baker 250, or return to Post-Dispatch.

BAR PIN—Lost; gold; at Grand-Leader, Saturday evening. Return to Post-Dispatch.

BIRD—Lost; in Grand-Leader, gold; containing 1000. Baker 250, or return to Post-Dispatch.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**HOUSEKEEPER-Sit.** -Wants engagements by the day; \$1.50; tailored skirts, \$1 up. -Benton

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The POST-DISPATCH  
ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 4, 1915  
*Sunday Magazine*





## AMERICAN IDEALS DECLARED BY GREAT PRESIDENTS

On this Fourth of July, the 139th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Sunday Post-Dispatch presents the finest and loftiest sentiments uttered by GEORGE WASHINGTON, ABRAHAM LINCOLN and WOODROW WILSON in respect to our national life and aspirations

### From President Wilson's Gettysburg Address, July 4, 1913

#### *An Example of Devotion.*

BUT do we deem the nation complete and finished? These venerable men crowding here to this famous field have set us an example of devotion and utter sacrifice. They were willing to die that the people might live. But their task is done. Their day is turned into evening. They look to us to perfect what they established. Their work is handed on to us to be done in another way, but not in another spirit. Our day is not over; it is upon us in full tide.

The days of sacrifice and cleansing are not closed. We have harder things to do than were done in the heroic days of war, because harder to see clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more candid searching of the very springs of right.

#### *War Is Action; Action Never Ceases.*

May we break camp now and be at ease? Are the forces that fight for the nation dispersed, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorganized,

ized, without constituted leaders, and the might of men consciously united because we contend, not with armies, but with principalities and powers and wickedness in high places? Are we content to lie still? Does our union mean sympathy, our peace contentment, our vigor right action, our maturity self-comprehension and a clear confidence in choosing what we shall do? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

#### *Interest of Peace.*

The day of our country's life has but broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Put the harness of the present on. Lift your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace, of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men. Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blare of trumpets is neither heard nor heeded and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love.

### Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech

*(Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.)*

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and

dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

### Extracts From Washington's Farewell Address

*(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement From the Presidency.)*

INTERWOVEN as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

#### *Entanglements With Foreign Powers.*

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with

them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote, relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyances; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

# NO VACATION IN 43 YEARS!

*Anti-leisure championship goes to H. P. Vasquez, Kirkwood-Ferguson motor-man, who has money enough for stacks of summer trips—Drove mule car on Broadway 52 years ago, and has served 46 years on street car platform—Thinks work more fun than a month in the Rockies ::*

**I**F some modern Gil Blas could fly over St. Louis these summer days, and, instead of having every roof magically removed so that he could spy what was going on within, find every brain bared to his eye, he would probably discover that thoughts of vacation, hopeful or despairing, are filling the dreams of every man, woman and child—with one solitary exception. This is Hypolite Paul Vasquez of 5950 Bartmer avenue, who hasn't had a vacation in 43 years and, what is more, wouldn't take one if it were handed to him on a silver platter.

Other men are beset by alluring pictures of voyages on the Great Lakes, of fishing trips with phenomenal catches, of long, idle days of rest in the country, where one may loaf at ease and invite such soul as he possesses. Vasquez goes on his way, as he has done for more than two-score years, undisturbed by such visions. Vacation?—the word to him is only a collection of eight letters, of which he has nearly forgotten the meaning. If his employer, in a fit of ruthlessness, should compel him to lay off for a couple of weeks, he would probably ask himself what he had ever done to deserve such an outrage.

A man so unique presents a baffling physiological problem. But the puzzle solves itself when one learns what Vasquez's career has been. It has been one of continual adventure, all within the city limits of St. Louis. And even today, when he is in his sixty-fifth year, he still finds his work so much fun that he would honestly decline to exchange it for a month in the Rockies.

Few spectacles are so fascinating as watching the growth of a village into a great metropolis. If one had his choice of a front seat for beholding this human drama, what point of vantage would he pick as affording the most intimate and interesting view? Certainly the platform of a street car, from which one can see the steel rails extending farther and farther beneath him, and conquering stretch after stretch of forest and field to the uses of the city.

Vasquez has spent 46 years on the platform of a street car, as muleteer, gripman, conductor and motorman, and is still in the harness, as a motorman on the Kirkwood-Ferguson line. There he is known affectionately to the countryside as "Dad," and is beloved because of his courteous readiness at any moment to dismount from his platform and aid a woman with a baby or a bundle to board the car. In point of length of service, he is the patriarch of St. Louis carmen.

When the Civil War broke out, Vasquez was a lad of 10 years. His father, a farmer in Normandy, died when he was a few days old, and left him to the care of an uncle. In 1863, as he was as large as most boys of 18 or 19, he made ineffectual attempts to enlist in the Union army. He was even arrested four times in one day by conscription sergeants, who thought from his size that he was old enough to be drafted.

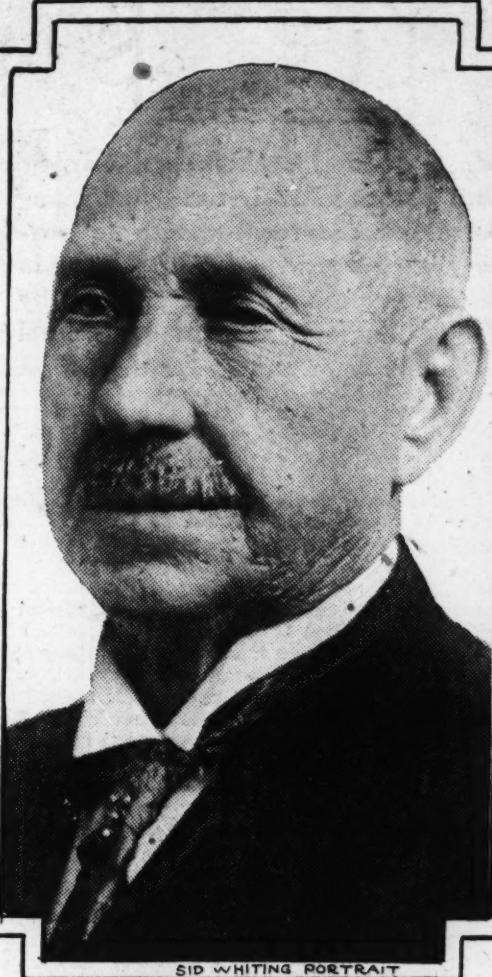
Men were scarce in those days, and the 13-year-old boy, 52 years ago, got his first job as driver of a mule car on the Broadway line, of which William Tecumseh Sherman was president at the beginning of the war. The line ran from Salisbury street, where stood Fort No. 10, to the arsenal on Arsenal street, where the army officers of the district had their headquarters. Fully half of his passengers were soldiers.

In 1866 the disbandment of the Union armies released thousands of men, who returned home looking for work. Vasquez lost his job to one of these veterans, and went out to work on a broom farm for the late Capt. Robert McCulloch, who afterwards became the head of the United Railways Co. Out on the farm, where Vasquez remained six years, he made during the long idle winters his last personal acquaintance with vaccinations—and the acquaintance, to judge by later developments, did not leave a pleasant taste in his mouth.

In 1872 he was again on with his first love, becoming a mule car driver on the Easton line. In the 43 years that have since elapsed, he has not had a vacation. Occasionally he has taken a day off in a month—not so much because he wanted a rest, as because of the unwritten law among carmen that "regulars" should take time off once in a while so as to give the "extra men" a chance to make a living.

On the Easton avenue he acted both as driver and conductor. His mules became so well trained that if he was in the car taking up fares a signal by means of his bell would stop or start them. When the roads were bad it was necessary to have four mules to the car, and sometimes they were difficult to manage.

He still remembers one dark night when he received "bad news. The Easton cars at that time started at the highway, and ran over what is now the Marcus L. Vasquez. Passing the Ashland cemetery, the car came to a sudden stop. Vasquez went outside and found one of the mules had missed a bridge and fallen into a ditch. Only its ears were visible. There had been rumors that

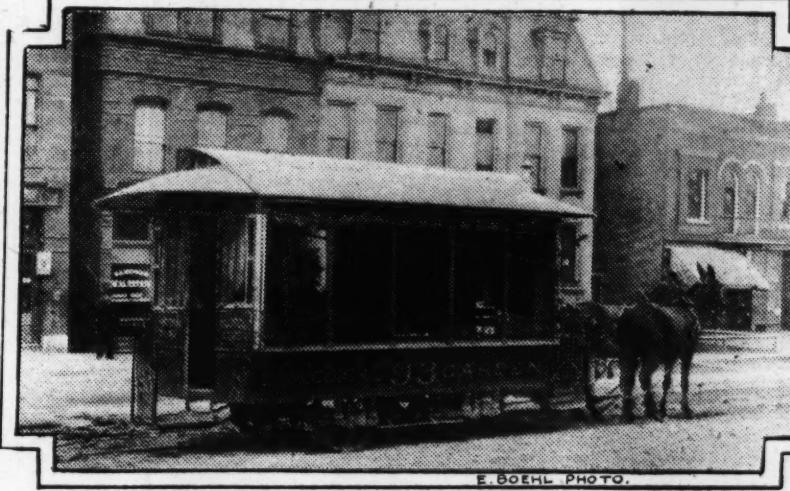


HYPOLITE PAUL VASQUEZ

grave robbers were operating in the cemetery, and Vasquez says his hair stood on end while he worked with the mule to get it out of the ditch.

worked sometimes as a driver and sometimes as a conductor. It was on this line, he says, that he wore his first uniform and for the first time operated a car on which a cash register had been installed.

While a man regains his love infants.



St. Louis' last mule car—at Jefferson and Geyer avenues, 1895. Vasquez, with shotgun under seat for robbers, drove such a vehicle on Broadway and Easton avenue.

In 1886 he went to the St. Louis Cable & Western, it quite possible for him to take a protracted vacation, which constructed the first cable line in St. Louis. This should he desire it. He recently sold at \$80 a foot a line was on the streets now occupied by the Hodiamond piece of property at 5935 Bartmer avenue for which he paid \$20 a foot 25 years ago. In addition to other connected with a narrow gage steam line which ran out property, he owns the flat at 5950 Bartmer avenue, in what is now the Hodiamond right of way, west from the upper part of which he lives. 900 Morgan street. Vassar, great grandfather, Lieutenant General

Vasquez's great-grandfather, Lieutenant-General Benito Vasquez, was of French ancestry, but was born in Spain. He came to St. Louis in 1776, when all the city lay east of Main street and extended from Vine street to Chouteau avenue. He married a member of the Papin family, and fought in the war of 1812 under Gen. Hamilton.

1812 under Gen. Hamilton. Gen. Vasquez held grants from the Spanish Government, covering 800 acres of land on which a portion of North St. Louis, including Calvary Cemetery, is now situated. The Vasquez family still has the original documents, but has made no effort to claim the land.

THE extraordinarily penetrating power of musk-perfume is accounted for by the fact that it is radioactive. E. Carleton Baker, United States Consul at Chunking, China, writes that this property causes the odor to be carried through the air in a way that would otherwise be impossible. And he adds that this radioactive property "affects most peculiarly the natives who carry it. If it is held close to the body for any length of time it produces sores that are probably similar in character to those caused by pure radium."

Musk is a secretion of certain glands or pouches of the male musk deer and is produced only during certain seasons of the year. It is difficult to obtain pure, and one of the largest French manufacturers of perfume keeps a representative at Tachienlu, near the Tibetan border, for the sole purpose of buying it.

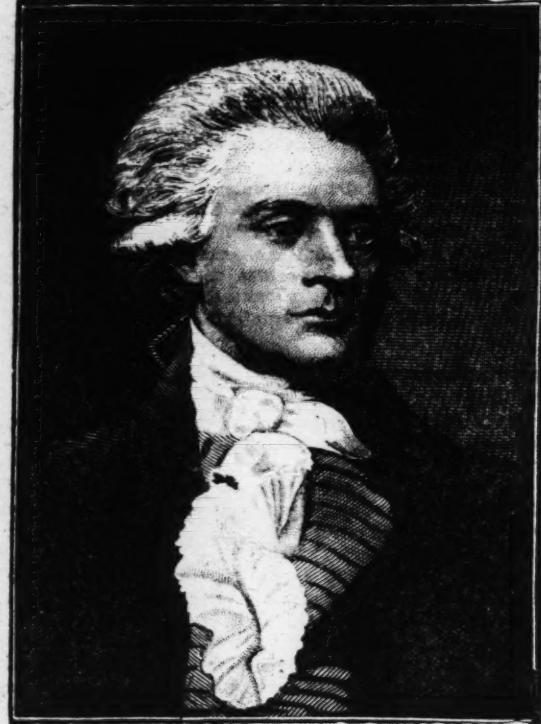
Three thousand pounds of musk on an average are shipped every year from Chunking, and fully half of this has passed through Tachienlu, which is one of

This has passed through Tachienlu, which is one of the principal musk markets of the world, though 18 days' journey from Chunking, the nearest port.

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PAGE THREE

# What the Declaration of Independence Cost Its Signers



THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
Writer of the Declaration of Independence.

**I**F John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan and Cornelius Vanderbilt, by affixing their signatures to a document, were, for the sake of this country, to expose their fortunes to plunder, themselves to poverty and their lives to felon's end, they would accomplish no more courageous and unselfish an act of patriotism than was dared 139 years ago today by the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In remembering and celebrating the glory of the patriots who, on the first Fourth of July, revealed themselves to Great Britain as her foremost enemies in the colonies, it should also not be forgotten that their boldness brought suffering to every signer, plunged many of them into financial ruin and caused some to be hunted like wolves for their lives.

Robert Morris was the John Wanamaker or Marshall Field of his time. As a landlord, Francis Lightfoot Lee might be called the Vincent Astor of his day. Francis Lewis, as a great exporter of foodstuffs, could be compared to J. Ogden Armour. Most of the signers were men of property and many of them belonged to the class which today would be called plutocratic.

Nevertheless, without parade or a hint of self-gloration, each staked his possession and his life upon the cast of the die of revolution. Though the revolution prospered, many lost their wealth to the last vestige; if it had failed, such as could not escape might have been executed and their names handed down with the stain of treason's infamy in the history of the British Empire.

A vivid pictorial representation of that historic scene of courage and sacrifice appears in the Rotogravure section accompanying this issue.

No one was better aware of the perils they were braving than the signers themselves. They wrote their names, as George Read of Delaware remarked, "with a halter around their necks." William Ellery, wealthy Rhode Island lawyer, "determined to see how they all looked as they signed what might be their death warrant." He stood beside Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, and "eyed each closely as he affixed his name to the document." "Undaunted resolution," so runs his record of that immortal occasion, "was displayed in every countenance."

They were the Rockefellers, Carnegies and Astors of their time, and many were reduced from wealth to poverty as the price of taking lead in the Revolution — One wealthy farmer, ruined, slept in dog-kennel — Others were hunted for their lives

As irrepressible Benjamin Franklin, then in his seventieth year, attached his signature, he could not refrain from uttering a grim and famous bon mot. "We must be unanimous," John Hancock had said to him; "we must all hang together."

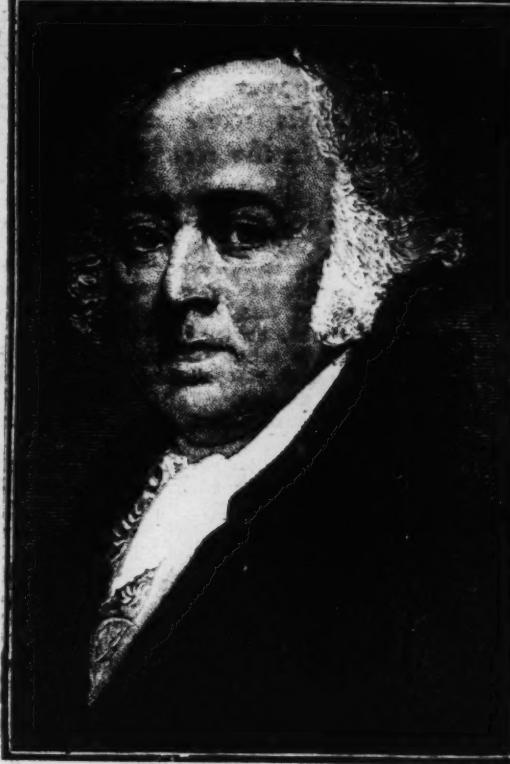
"Yes," Franklin answered, pen in hand, "or most assuredly we shall hang separately."

The revenge taken by the British upon such of the signers as had property within reach was prompt and summary. When John Hart, an old man, known as "Honest John," affixed his hand to the declaration he was the owner of a large farm and herds of live stock in New Jersey. Soon afterwards his 13 children were fleeing for their lives from a troop of Hessians. The farm was plundered and the cattle driven away. Hart himself was hunted through the woods and hills, never remaining twice in the same place at night. Once he was grateful to find a sleeping place in a kennel with a dog.

When Lewis Morris of New York, a wealthy man and a graduate of Yale, signed the declaration, he knew that a British division was encamped near his estate and that a British sloop lay at anchor a short distance from his residence. He could not have been surprised, therefore, when his forests of more than 1000 acres of timber were cut down or burned and his family had to flee.

Philip Livingston and his wife and children, Colonial aristocrats, were compelled to go into hiding. William Floyd hurriedly dispatched his family to Connecticut, just before his mansion on Long Island was seized by a troop of cavalry and his horses, cows, sheep and hogs were confiscated. He lost all use of his estate for seven years.

Thomas Heyward, who had been educated in England, was wounded and thrown into prison and 130 of



JOHN ADAMS,  
The "whip" who maneuvered the liberty resolution through Congress.

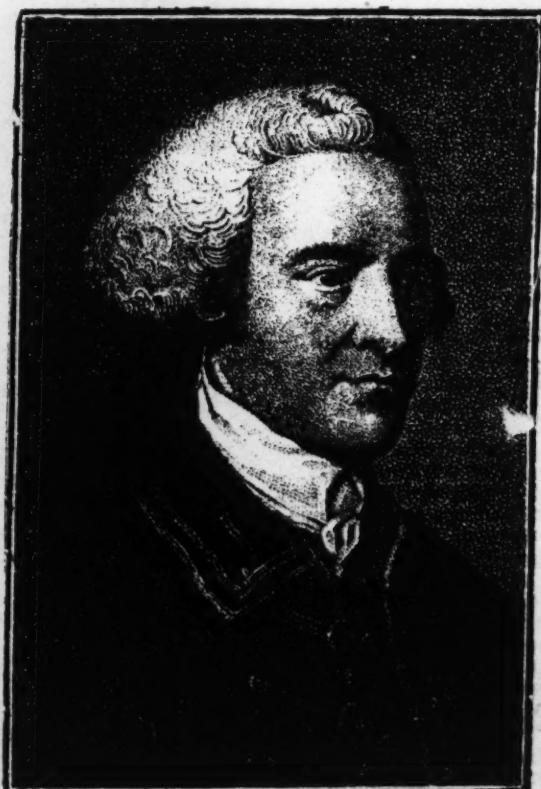
To the British, Lee was a marked man because of his authorship of the "treasonable" resolution. He had scarcely arrived home when a British captain of marines, at the head of a company of men, broke into his house. Their instructions were to seize him as a traitor to the King. Capture, in that case, would probably have been synonymous with hanging. Lee was saved by the devotion of his negro servants, who persuaded the British captain that their master had returned to his duties in Philadelphia.

The men who brought on the Revolution were not the rabble of the Thirteen Colonies, but its foremost citizens of wealth and influence. In some respects it might have been called "a millionaire's war," if the word and the big fortunes it denotes had been in existence in the eighteenth century. John Hancock, president of Congress, was a wealthy Boston merchant, who rode in state in a carriage drawn by six bay horses and dressed in cloth of gold and silver embroidery. Yet, Hancock's name was the only one signed to the declaration when it was first given out to the Philadelphia newspapers.

Charles Carroll of Maryland put to the hazard a large fortune in lands and live stock. Benjamin Franklin jeopardized the opulent fortune he had won in his long, extraordinary career. Washington and Jefferson were rich, living in fine mansions and importing furniture, clothing and books from Europe. Francis Lightfoot Lee lived in baronial state upon his great Virginia plantation, worked by slaves. The famous Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia was a wealthy physician, of whom a contemporary said: "He esteemed the poor his best patients, or God was their paymaster."

Thomas Nelson of Virginia was a rich planter, who hunted foxes with his pack of hounds and lived in the style of a country gentleman. He gave all of his property to the cause of liberty and left his wife in poverty. Other wealthy Virginians who signed were Benjamin Harrison, who inherited three fortunes and owned lands, mills, vessels and a shipyard; and Carter Braxton, who owned four large plantations. Ships sailing

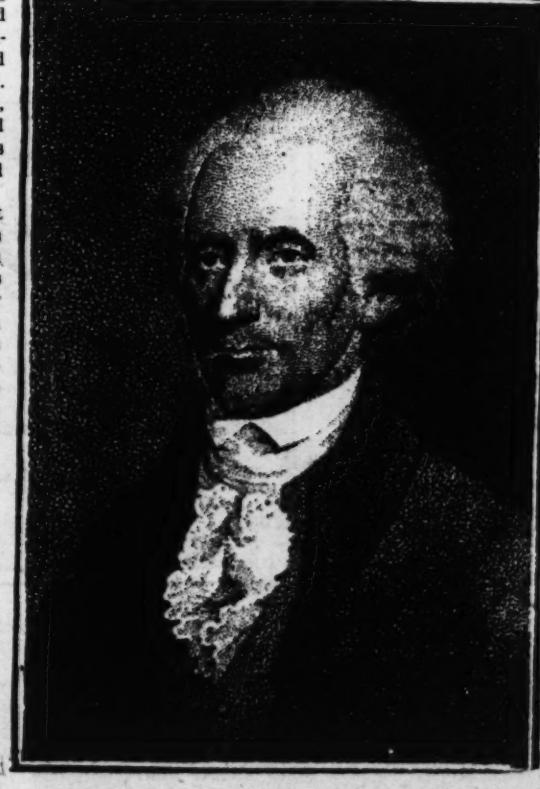
(Continued on Page 13.)



JOHN HANCOCK,  
The first signer of the Declaration.

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RICHARD HENRY LEE,  
Author of the resolution which led to the formal draft of the Declaration.



## THE MINISTER WHO WENT INTO MOVIES

By writing moral plays, instead of plays with a moral, the Rev. Clarence J. Harris believes he can do more real good than by preaching in a pulpit

**T**HIS story, to be quite

in character, must

open with a declaration of independence.

Clarence J. Harris, the hero, refuses to

apologize.

He was a minister; now he is in the movies. Some people might consider that cause for consternation. Mr. Harris doesn't, which settles the matter. He is from New England.

"If you want to say anything about me, say I have stepped up, not down, in leaving the pulpit for the pictures," said he, and for some twenty minutes he gave his reasons for this change of occupation. Not once did he mention the word "uplift."

"Churches," he declared, "are behind the times. They have lost their hold on the people and motion pictures have got it. Why not use them?"

But he shook his head impatiently in reply to a foolishly obvious question.

"No, I'm not writing plays with a moral. Who wants them? But I am writing plays that are moral. There's a big difference between the two, and the latter are the kind that fill the churches. That's the way to do it," and he bent forward and pressed a "slim hand on the desk, in an effort to emphasize his words. "Fill the people with enthusiasm for the fine things, and they'll fill the churches, without being driven."

Twenty-two years ago, Clarence J. Harris entered the ministry. He was then 16, a "boy evangelist." He did slave work, prison work, Chinese mission work, work among the poor whites in the South. He worked in Georgia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Colorado, California, writing, preaching, lecturing. Then he reached Oklahoma, and attained the crisis of his career.

At that particular time the churches were waging war on the theaters of Oklahoma, in an endeavor to have the shows closed on Sundays. But Mr. Harris, the new Unitarian minister, joined the camp of the enemy. He is very independent, this eager, little preacher, and disconcertingly logical in argument.

"If I am holding a service for a congregation of seventy-five, and next door to me is a theater with two thousand crowded in the audience, do you think I can fill my church by closing that theater?" he asked, and answered himself, "Nonsense!"

"It's just a confession of weakness on the part of the churches to demand the closing of theaters on Sundays. It is asking the law to try to do for them what they can't do for themselves. It's weakness and tyranny, too."

He shook a shaggy little head, indignantly.

"Why, most of those people who go to a show on Sundays, do so because it is their only chance. Other days they are working early and late. Sunday is their holiday, not holy-day. And it is that only for one particular sect."

"The Mohammedan day of rest is Friday. Jews and many Christians observe Saturday. You don't find them looking for a law to infringe on the right of others. It would be as logical for the theaters to ask the Legislature to close the churches on

prayer-meeting night, because it interfered with their audiences, as to ask it to close places of amusement on Sundays because they interfered with the size of the congregations."

Having answered in detail the "Why" of his change of career, Mr. Harris proceeded to tackle the question of "How."

It was a matter of evolution. He had been lecturing on Browning, and was struck by the dramatic possibilities of some of this poet's work. He put them in scenario form, and they succeeded. "Abt Vogler" gave the inspiration for "The Trail of the Lost Chord," a film famous on both sides of the Atlantic.

Then, one year and half ago, he definitely joined

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the motion picture world, becoming editor and writer for the Gaumont Company.

"I saw that the pictures offered a breadth and scope to the usefulness of the minister that a pulpit never could," said Mr. Harris. "Millions attend the movies who never see a church, and I prefer to appeal to these millions every day to appealing to a few hundred every Sunday."

Mr. Harris has completed some two hundred scenarios in all, the most famous of which, perhaps, is "The Spender," published through the United Program. The object of this scenario is to combat the drink evil, and Mr. Harris' own church has used it for its campaign. Yet the piece is no propagandist production, but a strikingly novel play, whose hero is a whisky salesman. At present the minister is at work on a scenario which will deal with the question of capital punishment.

The approbation which his work has received from ministers all over the country has confirmed Mr. Harris in his belief in the wisdom of his change of career. He says:

"I realize that the movies are simply an enlarged opportunity for conscientious work. They have a tremendous grip on humanity, and consequently must concern all those who have humanity's interests at heart. I do not advise all ministers to desert the pulpit for the picture, but I do ask them to co-operate with it, for such co-operation means church growth. My parish is now the whole world, and I welcome all workers in my vineyard."

PAGE FIVE



Three scenes from "The Spender," the Rev. Mr. Harris' most successful film play. First, the son's return home, inebriated.



Convinced that his wine cabinet is his son's undoing, the father has it removed from the house.



The girl of the streets to the rescue—The son is acquitted of theft.



The Rev. Clarence J. Harris.

# "THE LONE WOLF"

A Melodramatic Story of the Career of an International Raffles

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

Author of "The Brass Bowl," "The Destroying Angel," Etc.

MICHAEL LANYARD, the mysterious and dreaded cracksman known as "The Lone Wolf," has come to Paris with the loot of the Ombre jewel robbery in London, and taken temporary refuge at Troyon's old inn, in the Latin Quarter, familiar to him from boyhood. Roddy, a Scotland Yard detective, is already installed there. An elderly American named Bannon and his daughter Lucia, are also among the guests. Count de Morbihan and his Apaches have tried to force Lanyard to share with them. Meeting with a defiant refusal, they seek revenge according to their own savage methods. From the gruesome tragedy which ensues at Troyon's the Lone Wolf rises victorious by a strategem worthy of his reputation, to face the world in a new identity, with added responsibility in the charge of pretty Miss Bannon, who throws herself upon his protection at a most inopportune moment.

Illustrated by L. F. Conrey

## Chapter IX.—DISASTER.

HAVING fulfilled his purpose of making himself acquainted with the individuals composing the opposition, Lanyard shut the door in their faces, thrust his hands in his pockets, and sauntered downstairs, chuckling, his nose in the air, on the best of terms with himself.

True, the fat was in the fire and well ablaze—he had to look to himself now and go warily in the shadow of their enmity. But it was something to have faced down those four, if he wasn't seriously impressed by any one of them.

Popinot, perhaps, was the most dangerous, a vindictive animal, and the creatures he controlled a murderous lot—drug-ridden, drink-beviled, vicious little rats of Belleville, who'd knife a man for the price of an absinthe. But Popinot wouldn't move without leave from De Morbihan, and unless Lanyard's calculations were seriously miscast, De Morbihan would restrain both himself and his associates until thoroughly convinced Lanyard was impregnable against every form of suasion.

Murder was something a bit out of De Morbihan's line—something which, at least, he could be counted on to hold in reserve. And by the time he was ready to employ it Lanyard would be well beyond his reach. Wertheimer, too, would depurate violence until all else had failed; his half-caste type was cowardly, and cowards kill only impulsively, before they've had time to weigh the consequences. There remained "Smith"—enigma; a man apparently gifted with both intelligence and character. But if so, what the ducasse was he doing in such company?

At this point the self-complacence bred of Lanyard's contempt for Messrs. de Morbihan & Co. bred, in its turn, a thought that brought the adventurer up standing.

Without warning he found himself beset by a recurrent memory of the girl, Lucia Bannon.

What had been the message of those eyes flashed down the dimly lighted length of that corridor at Troyon's e're she vanished?

Adieu! Or au revoir?

She had termed him, naively enough, a gentleman. But if she had known—even dreamed—he was what he was?

The growing pains of that late-blooming conscience were soon enough forgotten in the hypnotic spell woven by clattering chips, the singing of an ivy ball in an ebony rack, the croaking of croupiers.

For Lanyard's place at the gaming table had been filled by another, and, too impatient to await a vacancy, he wandered on to the salon dedicated to roulette, tested his luck by staking a note of five hundred francs on the black, won, and incontinently subsided into a chair and oblivion for the space of three-quarters of an hour.

At the end of that period he found himself minus his heavy winnings at chemin de fer and the ten thousand francs of his reserve fund as well.

By way of a lining to his pockets there remained precisely the sum which he had brought into Paris that same evening, less subsequent general expenses.

The experience was no novelty in his history. He rose, less resentful than regretful that his ill-luck obliged him to quit just when play was growing most interesting, and resignedly sought the cloakroom.

And there he found De Morbihan—again!—standing all garmented for the street, mouthing a huge cigar and wearing a look of impatient discontent.

"At last!" he cried in an aggrieved tone as Lanyard appeared. "You do take your time, my friend!"

Lanyard smothered with a smile whatever emotion was his.

"I don't suppose you really meant to wait for me," he purred.

"What do you think?" retorted the Count with asperity—"that I'm willing to stand by and let you moon around Paris at this hour of the morning, hunting for a taxicab that isn't there and running God knows what risk of being stuck up by some misbegotten Apache? But I should say not! I mean to take you home in my car."

"You're most amiable, M. le Comte!" Lanyard said thoughtfully, while the attendant produced his hat and coat. "But now, if you're ready, I won't delay you longer."

In another moment they were outside the clubhouse, its doors

can't imagine how you reckon to declare yourself in on the Ombre loot."

"That will transpire. If you were wise you'd hand the stuff over to me here and now and accept what I choose to give you in return. But inasmuch as you're the least wise of men, you will have your lesson."

"Meaning?"

"The night brings counsel—you'll have time to think things over. By tomorrow you'll be coming to find me and give me those jewels, without reservation, in exchange for what influence I have in certain quarters."

"It's a riddle, then?"

"For the moment only. But I will say this: It will be futile, your attempting to escape Paris; Popinot has already picketed every outlet. Your one hope resides in me; and I shall be at home to you until midnight tomorrow—today, rather."

Impressed, in spite of himself, Lanyard stared. But the Count maintained an imperturbable manner, looking straight ahead. Such calm assurance could hardly be sheer bluff.

"I must think this over," Lanyard muttered.

As they drew near Troyon's, however, Lanyard sat up and reconnoitered both sides of the way. There was, indeed, no sign of ambush that he could detect in any quarter—no indication that Popinot's Apaches were skulking about. None the less Lanyard produced his automatic and freed the safety catch before opening the door.

"A thousand thanks, my dear Count!"

"For what? Doing myself a service? You make me ashamed!"

"I know," agreed Lanyard, deprecating; "but that's the way I am—a little devil—you really can't trust me!" Adieu, M. le Comte!"

"Au revoir, monsieur!"

Lanyard watched the car round the corner before turning to the entrance of Troyon's, simultaneously keeping his weather eye bright. But when the motor was gone the street seemed quite deserted and as soundless as though it had been the thoroughfare of some remote village, rather than an artery of the pulsing old heart of Paris.

Shaking himself impatiently Lanyard pressed the button that rang a bell by the ear of the concierge, heard the latch click, thrust the door wide and re-entered Troyon's.

He thought longingly of bed, yawned involuntarily and, reaching his door, fumbled the key in a most unprofessional way; there were weights upon his eyelids, a heaviness in his brain.

But the key met with no resistance from the wards, and in a trice, appreciating this fact, Lanyard was wide awake again.

No question but that he had locked the room securely on leaving after his adventure with the charming somnambulist.

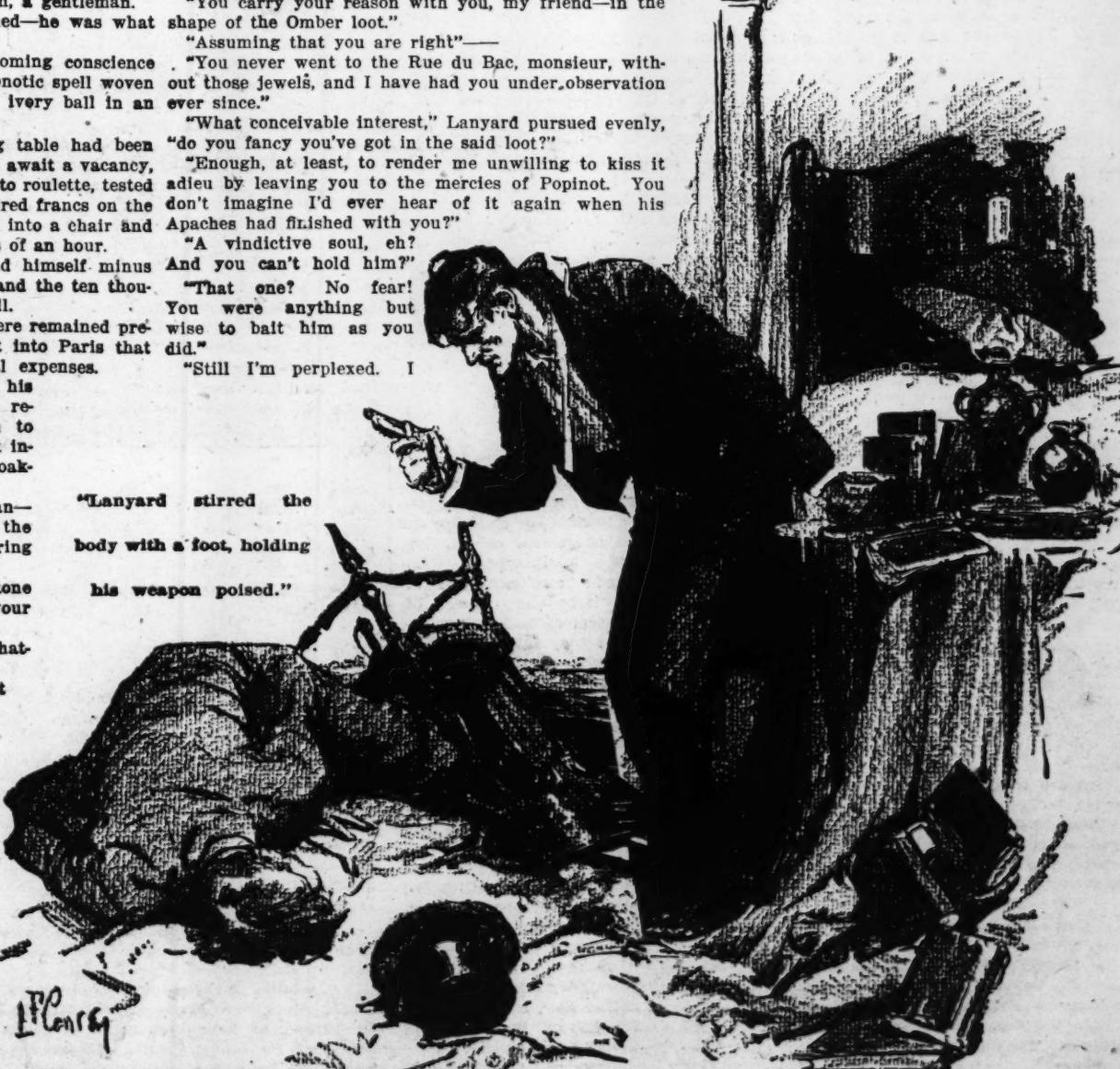
Had she then, contracted the habit?

Or was this only proof of what he had anticipated in the beginning—a bit of sleuthing on the part of Roddy?

He entertained little doubt as to the correctness of this latter surmise as he threw the door open and



"Already the American was struggling toward consciousness."



"Lanyard stirred the body with a foot, holding his weapon poised."

## "The Lone Wolf" (Continued)

stepped into the room, his first action being to grasp the electric switch. But no light answered.

"Hello!" he exclaimed softly, remembering that the light could readily have been turned off at the bulbs. "What's the good of that?"

In the same breath he started violently and swung about.

The door had closed behind him, swiftly but gently, eclipsing the faint light from the hall, leaving stark darkness.

His first impression was that the intruder—Roddy, or whoever it might be—had darted past him and out, pulling the door to in the act.

Before he could consciously revise this misconception he was fighting for his life.

So unexpectedly, so swift and sudden fell the assault that he was caught completely off guard—between the shutting of the door and an onslaught whose violence sent him reeling to the wall, the flight of time could have been measured by the flickering of an eyelash.

Two powerful arms were around his body, pinching his hands to his sides; his feet were tripped from under him, and he was thrown with a force that fairly jarred his teeth.

For a breath he lay dazed, struggling feebly; not long, but long enough to enable his antagonist to shift his hold and climb on top of his body, where he squatted, bearing down heavily with a knee on either of Lanyard's forearms, two hands encircling his neck, murderous thumbs digging into his windpipe.

Then of a sudden Lanyard ceased to struggle and lay slack and passive in the other's hands.

Only an instant longer was the clutch on his throat maintained. Both hands left it quickly, one shifting to his head to turn and press it roughly, cheek to the floor. Simultaneously he was aware of the other hand fumbling about his neck, and then of a touch of metal and the sting of a needle driven into the flesh beneath his ear.

That galvanized him; he came to life again in a twinkling, animate with threefold strength and cunning. The man on his chest was thrown off as by a young earthquake, and Lanyard's right arm was no sooner free than it shot out with blind but deadly accuracy to the point of his assailant's jaw. A click of teeth was followed by a sickish grunt as the man lurched over.

And then Lanyard was scrambling to his feet, a bit giddy, perhaps, but still sufficiently master of his wit to whip his pistol out before making one further move.

### Chapter X.—TURN ABOUT.

LANYARD now thought of his pocket flash lamp, and immediately its wide circle of light enveloped his antagonist.

The fellow was resting on a shoulder, legs unctuously asprawl, quite without movement of any perceptible sort; his face more than half-turned to the floor, and masked into the bargain.

Incredulously Lanyard stirred the body with a foot, holding his weapon poised as though half expecting the form to quicken with instant and violent action; but it responded in now way.

With a nod of satisfaction he shifted the light until it marked the nearest electric bulb, which proved, in line with his inference, to have been extinguished by the socket key rather than by the wall switch, while the heat of the bulb indicated that the current had been shut off only an instant before his entrance.

The light full up, he went back to the thug, knelt, and, lifting the body, turned it upon its back.

Recognition immediately rewarded this maneuver: the masked face upturned to the glare was that of the American who had made a fourth in the concert of the Pack—"Mr. Smith!"

Quickly unfastening the mask, Lanyard removed it; but the countenance thus exposed told little more than he knew: he could have sworn he had never seen it before. None the less, something in its saturnine cast persistently troubled his memory with the same provoking and baffling effect that had attended their first encounter.

Already the American was struggling toward consciousness. His lips and eyelids twitched spasmodically; he shuddered, and his flexed muscles began to relax. In this process something fell from between the fingers of his right hand—something small and silvery-bright that caught Lanyard's eye.

Picking it up, he examined with interest a small hypodermic syringe, loaded to the full capacity, plunger drawn back—all ready for instant use.

It was the needle of this instrument that had pricked the skin of Lanyard's neck; beyond reasonable doubt it contained a soporific, if not exactly a killing dose of some narcotic drug—cocaine, at a venture.

So it appeared that this agent of the Pack had been commissioned to put the Lone Wolf to sleep for an hour or two or more—perhaps not permanently—that he might be out of the way long enough for their purposes.

Lanyard smiled grimly, fingering the hypodermic and eying the prostrate man.

"Turn about," he reflected, "is said to be fair play. Well, why not?"

With this he bent forward, dug the needle into the wrist of the American, and shot the plunger home, all in a single movement so swift and deft that the drug was delivered before the pain could startle the victim from his coma.

As for that, he recovered quickly enough; but only to have his clearing senses met and dashed by the muzzle of a pistol stamping, a cold ring upon his temple.

"Lie perfectly quiet, my dear Mr. Smith," Lanyard advised; "don't speak above a whisper! Give the dope a chance!"

But the drug was taking swift effect; the look of panic which had drawn the features of the American and flickered from his eyes, with dawning appreciation

of his plight, was clouding, fading, blending into one of daze and stupor. The eyelids fluttered and lay still; the lips moved as if with urgent desire to speak, but were dumb; a long, convulsive sigh shook the American's body, and he rested with the immobility of the dead, but for the slow and steady rise and fall of his bosom.

Thoughtfully Lanyard reviewed these phenomena.

"Must kick like a mule, that dope!" he reflected. "Luckily it didn't get me before I guessed what was up! If I'd suspected its strength, however, I'd have been less hasty—I could do with a little information from Mr. Mysterious Stranger here!"

In abstraction he wandered to a chair over whose back hung a light dressing gown of wine-colored silk which, because it would pack in small compass, he was in the habit of carrying with him on his travels. Lanyard had left this thrown across his bed, and he was wondering subconsciously what use the other man had thought to make of it that he should have taken the trouble to remove it to the chair.

But even as he laid hold of it he dropped the garment in sheer surprise to find it damp and heavy in his grasp, sodden with vascid moisture. And when, in a swift flash of intuition, he examined his fingers he discovered thereon a faint discoloration—a reddish stain.

True, he had the Ombre jewels; but they were not negotiable—not, at least, in Paris.

And the Huysman plans?

He pondered briefly the possibilities of the Huysman plans.

In his fretting, pacing softly to and fro, at each turn he passed his dressing table; and, chancing once to observe himself in the mirror, he stopped short, thunderstruck by something he thought to detect in that counterfeit presentment of his countenance, heavy with fatigue as it was.

And instantly he was back beside the American, studying narrowly the contours of that livid mask.

Here, then, was that resemblance which had baffled him; and now that he saw it he could not deny that

it was unfalteringly close—feature for feature the face of the murderer reproduced his face; coarsened, perhaps, but recognizably a replica of that Michael Lanyard who confronted him every morning in his shaving glass, almost the only difference residing in the scrubby black mustache that shadowed the American's upper lip.

After all, nothing wonderful in this; Lanyard's type was not uncommon; he would never have thought himself a distinguished figure.

Before rising he turned out the pockets of this casual double. But this profited him little—quite evidently the assassin had dressed for action with forethought to evade recognition in event of accident. Lanyard collected only a cheap American watch in a "rolled gold" case, of a sort manufactured by wholesale, a common key that might fit any hotel door, a broken paper of cigarettes, an automatic pistol, a few francs in silver—nothing whatever that would serve as a mark of identification; for, though the gray lounge suit was tailor made, the tailor's labels had been ripped out of its pockets, while the man's linen and underwear alike lacked even a laundry's hieroglyphic.

With this harvest of nothing for his pains Lanyard turned again to the washstand and his shaving kit, mixed a stiff lather, stropped another razor to the finest edge he could manage, fetched a pair of keen scissors from his dressing case, and went back to the murderer.

He worked rapidly, at a high pitch of excitement—as much through sheer hunger as through any appeal inherent in his scheme, either to his common sense or to his romantic bent.

In two minutes he had stripped the mustache clean away from that stupid, flaccid mask.

Unquestionably the resemblance was now most striking; the American would readily pass for Michael Lanyard.

This much accomplished, he pursued his preparations in feverish haste. In spite of this, he overlooked no detail. In less than twenty minutes he had exchanged clothing with the American down to shirts, collars and neckties; had packed in his own pockets the several articles taken from the other, together with the jointed jimmy and a few of his personal effects, and was ready to bid adieu to himself, to that Michael Lanyard whom Paris knew.

The insentient masquerader on the floor had called himself "Goodenough Smith;" he must serve now as "Goodenough Lanyard," at least for the Lone Wolf's purposes; the police, at all events, would accept him as such.

Extinguishing the light, he stepped quickly to a window and from one edge of its shade looked down into the street.

He was in time to see a stunted human silhouette detach itself from the shadow of a doorway on the opposite walk, move to the curb, and wave an arm—evidently signaling another sentinel on a further corner and out of Lanyard's range of vision.

It wasn't possible to guess how thoroughly Popinot had picketed the house, in co-operation with Roddy's murderer, by way of provision against mishap; but the adventurer was satisfied that in his proper guise as himself he needed only to open that postern door at the street end of the passage to feel a knife slip in between his ribs—most probably in his back, beneath the shoulder blade.

He nodded grimly, moved back from the window, and used the flash lamp to light him to the door.

Chapter XI.—FLIGHT.

Now when Lanyard had locked the door the grue-

some peace of those two bedchambers was in-

sured.

For a full minute after withdrawing the key

the adventurer stood at alert attention; but the heavy

silence of that sinister old rookery sang in his ears

untroubled by any outward sound.

Yet Lanyard had taken not five paces from his door

when that other, at the end of the corridor, opened,

and Lucia Bannon stepped out.

At sight of him she paused with a nervous start and instinctively stepped back.

"If you please, Miss Bannon—not a word, not a whisper! It's vitally essential that I leave this hotel without it becoming known."

"Then you must take me with you!"

"Eh?" he stammered, dashed.

Her hands moved toward him in a flutter of entreaty:

"I, too, must leave unseen—I must! Take me with you

—and I promise no one shall ever know!"

"Come, then," he told her—"and not sound!"

She signified assent with another nod, and promptly

turned to an adjacent door, opened it gently, whipped

out his flash lamp, and passed through. Without sign

of hesitancy she followed, and like two shadows they

dodged that dancing spotlight through a linen closet

and service room, down a shallow well threaded by a

spiral of iron steps and, by way of a long corridor that

linked the kitchen offices, on to a stout door of oak.

(Continued on Page 15.)

## FOR WOMEN WITH THINNING HAIR NEW QUARTZ RAY TO THE RESCUE!

Ultra-violet beams from electric lamp, used with encouraging results in 200 cases of partial and total baldness, German scientist reports—Loss of hair a disease, he says, to be wiped out like typhoid or yellow fever :: ::

**D**ESPITE the "frightfulness" with which pious Elisha some centuries ago sought to stamp out what even then must have been an ancient and hoary joke, baldness and ribaldry have always been, for some singular reason, closely related terms. The one is followed by the other like a shadow. In the preserves of so-called humor, it is always open season for hairless pates, and they are hunted without mercy. They are heartlessly derided as "polished domes," "ivory cupolas" and "billiard balls." The "bald-head row" of the theater provides the wheeze-smith with an inexhaustible fund of mirth, not without a ludicrous tinge of scandal. Even the scientific terms for the affliction, when once their meaning is known, take on a comic air, despite their venerable Greek ancestry. There seems something diverting in the fact that "alopecia" is the medical name for baldness, and one is not surprised to find that it is derived from a word-meaning fox-mange. When it is discovered that "pityriasis" signifies dandruff disease, the five-syllable word somehow appears to become droll. Nobody sympathizes with a bald man, complain the victims of hirsute aridity; and the sight of a barren scalp, instead of arousing compassion, is instead a signal for merriment. With a bald woman it is even worse—her plight excites horror rather than amusement, and is to be concealed from the world, if possible, as if it were a crime instead of a misfortune. It would not be astonishing if many bald persons in secret sometimes wished they could invoke the ferocious means by which the Hebrew prophet punished the two-and-forty children who jeered at his desert poll.

UT now at last comes science, wholly impervious to humor, and brings solace long-deferred to the legions of the bald by taking their affliction seriously. And science does not stop with grave compassion. It is casting about for a means to be of practical aid. Its hopes will not be satisfied until it is able to make a Sahara-like pate bloom as a garden; until it can cause thousands of hairs to flourish where none grew before; until it has conquered baldness as it has already vanquished smallpox, typhoid and yellow fever.

That baldness is not an evil to be accepted as an "act of God," but a disease which in many instances may be cured, is the inspiring message brought to a large section of humanity by Dr. Franz Nagelschmidt, a German savant, whose monograph, under the title of "Loss of Hair," has been translated by Dr. Richard W. Mueller of New York. It is a report on 200 cases of baldness treated by Dr. Nagelschmidt during several years with the rays of the quartz-lamp—an electric light with an arc of quartz crystals. The light is of extremely short wave-length and high intensity, and is rich in ultra-violet rays.

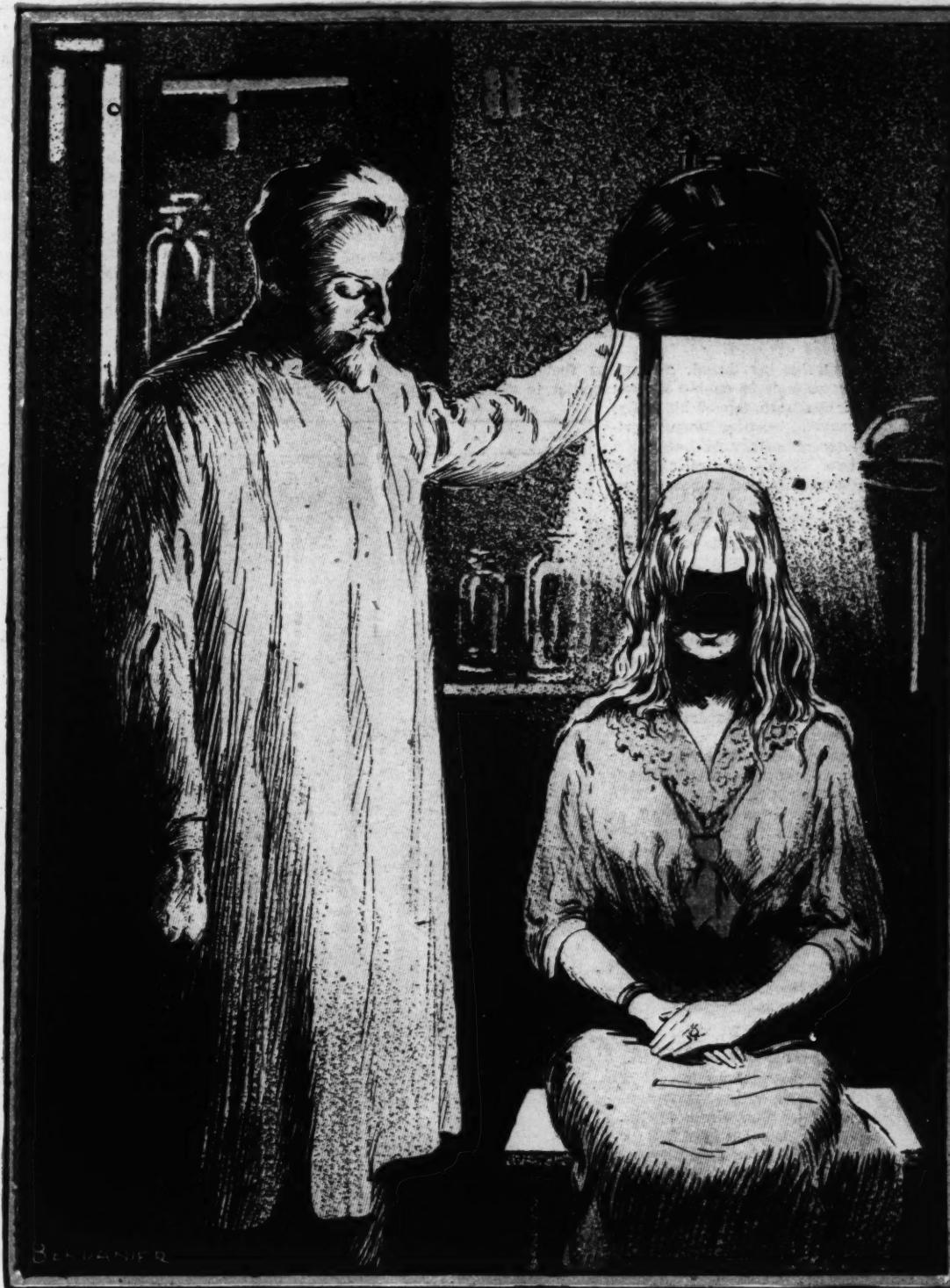
Some of the cases described are well-nigh marvelous, supported, as they purport to be, by photographs of the patients at various stages of the treatment. For instance, there is a 13-year-old girl, described as "Miss I. K.," who from babyhood was subject to eczema, so that she became totally bald, losing even her eyebrows and lashes. For a year her scalp was exposed once a month to the quartz-rays, and then, says the author, "there appeared a fine growth of hair." Today, he continues, seven years after treatment began, "the patient who was formerly totally bald possesses a luxuriant growth of wavy hair, 40 inches long."

Another case is that of a married woman, "Mrs. M. S.," 30 years old. "She suffered from diffuse alopecia," says the report, "and had had great hair loss leading to almost complete baldness, save for a few thin strands. She took one treatment, and did not return for a year, because she considered herself cured; for, in two weeks after the single application of the rays, a new growth of hair showed itself. When she returned it was from three to six inches in length, and of a reddish-blond color, evenly grown, and less of a fiery red than her old hair had been."

Other striking instances are given verbatim from the monograph:

"Miss C. B., 26 years old. Alopecia pitryoides. For two years had had loss of hair and irritation of the scalp. Hair thin and all the long hair fallen out. On May 31, 1911, the rays were applied. Presented herself again Oct. 3, 1911. No more irritation of scalp; hair loss slight. March 2, 1912, again treated. There was already considerable new growth; dismissed cured. April 19, 1912, hair very much longer, more than a yard in length."

"Miss M., 37 years. Diffuse baldness. Hair had gradually become shorter and scarcely reached to the shoulder. In two years treated al-



How the quartz lamp is operated—Patient's eyes and face are shielded by wrappings from the powerful effect of the quartz-rays, which temporarily dye the skin brown. Too prolonged an exposure would cause severe burns and violent neuralgia.

together three times. Hair became considerably thicker, and reached down to the waist. The short hair on forehead and temples can again be braided.

"Mrs. L., 34 years old. Diffuse alopecia. Hair thin and short. Two treatments by the quartz-rays, June, 1912; January, 1913, hair had grown six inches longer and a great quantity of short hair was growing.

"Mr. L., 42 years. For two months had had several bald places in beard and on the head, which increased rapidly and led to almost total loss of hair on the back of head. March 19, 1912, treatment by quartz-rays. Returned June 26. Head was grown over with new hair, which was, however, white. Continued treatment, and the hair began to assume color.

"Mr. G. H., 35 years. When 17 years old lost in about four weeks almost the entire hair on his head. After first quartz-light treatment it grew again in tufts, but most of it fell out. After repeated treat-

ments there was a complete new growth. Patient came again, having had a slight relapse, but refused to be treated further.

"Miss B., 38 years old. For three years diffuse hair loss. Entire right side of head almost completely bald; over all the rest of the head small bare spots. The hair which had been down to the hips was now only about eight inches long and very thin. Patient could scarcely fasten on her false hair. After 21 applications of the rays the bald spots were entirely covered with hair. The hair altogether had become thicker and longer, so that false hair was no longer needed. The results are permanent.

"Miss Sch., 21 years. For two years had been totally bald. Treated two months with the quartz-rays. Almost immediately thereafter a complete growth of hair made its appearance. However, there remained numerous small bald spots, so a new series of applications was begun. The head became covered with hair, thick and normal and sufficiently long.

"H. F., 25 years. Had bald places behind the ears big as half dollars. Each spot exposed to the rays twice. Complete regeneration.

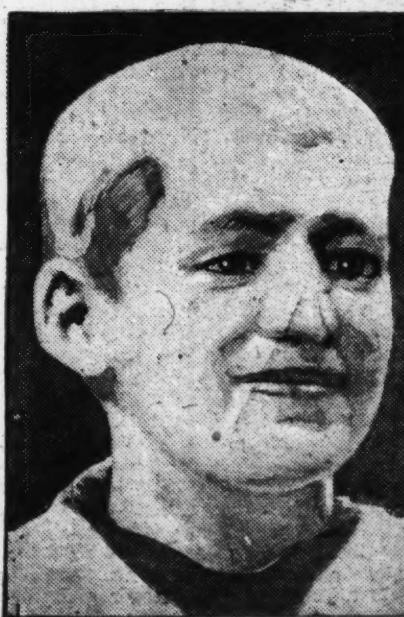
"Mr. M., 48 years old. Large bald spots scattered over the entire head. Several applications of the rays for six months. After five months complete regeneration.

"Miss S., 28 years. Had bald spots as large as a dollar with small spots in the neighborhood. After two treatments regeneration began. Six months later, new hair, at first white, had normal dark-brown color of the rest of the hair, and was eight inches long.

"Mr. S., 47 years. Numerous large and small spots on head and in beard had extended and caused almost complete loss of hair. Four treatments with quartz-rays. Complete regeneration; results permanent.

"Elsie B., 13 years. Had circle six inches wide, on top of head, almost entirely bald. Five treatments in four months, when new hair had grown four inches. Two years later it was thick and 18 inches long. The entire hair, in consequence of the treatment, has grown extremely thick and long.

"Mr. K., 29 years. Premature baldness. (Continued on Page 15.)

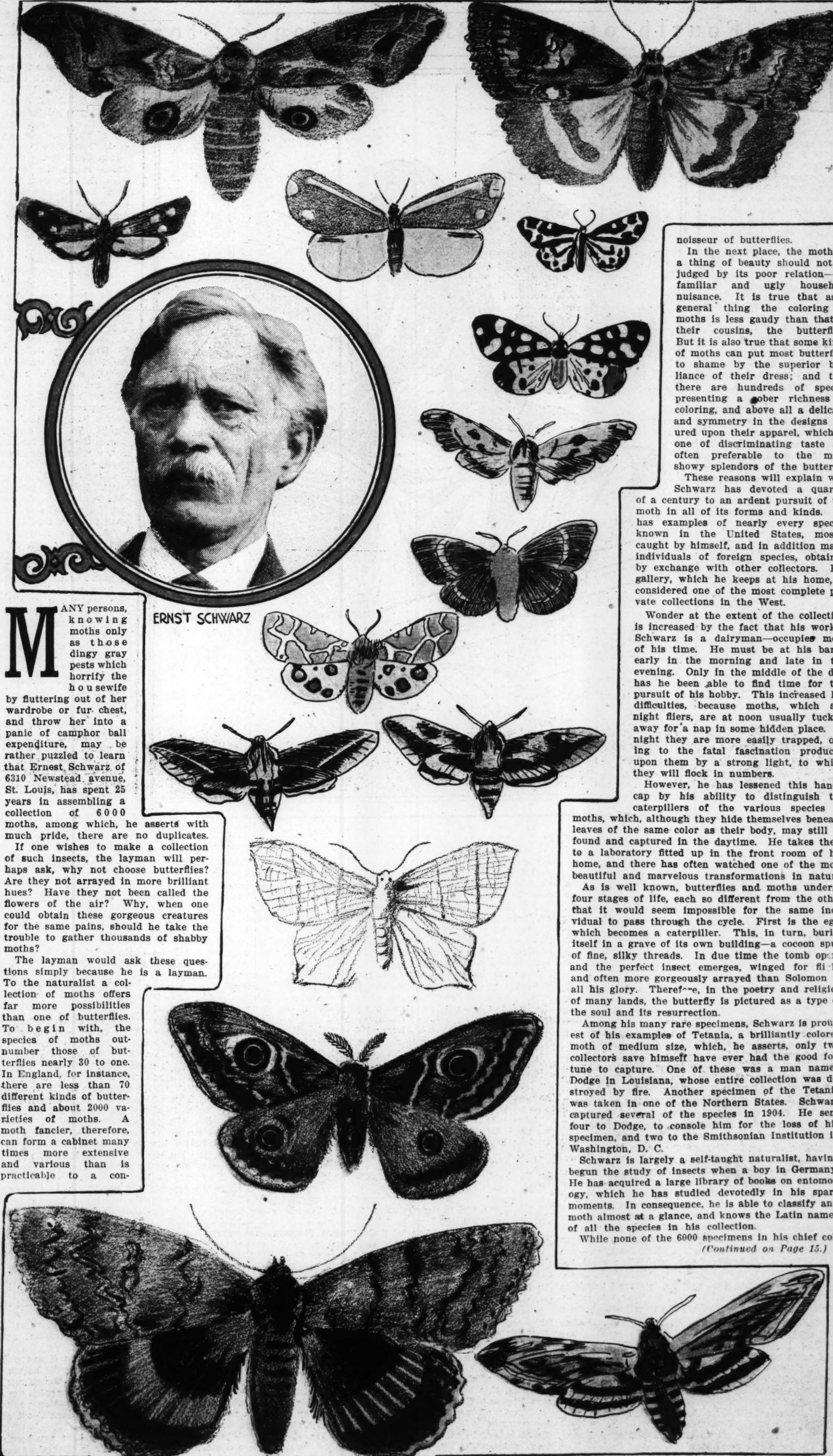


Photograph of one of Dr. Nagelschmidt's patients, a young girl, taken March 1, 1908, when she was beginning a year's treatment with quartz-rays. She was totally bald.



Photograph of the same girl, taken Sept. 20, 1912. Her hair was then 39 inches long. At the end of the year's treatment "a fine growth of hair was begun," says the physician.

## Bugs? He Has 6000 Different Ones



ANY persons, knowing moths only as those dingy gray pests which horrify the housewife by fluttering out of her wardrobe or fur chest, and throw her into a panic of camphor ball expenditure, may be rather puzzled to learn that Ernest Schwarz of 6310 Newstead avenue, St. Louis, has spent 25 years in assembling a collection of 6000 moths, among which, he asserts with much pride, there are no duplicates.

If one wishes to make a collection of such insects, the layman will perhaps ask, why not choose butterflies? Are they not arrayed in more brilliant hues? Have they not been called the flowers of the air? Why, when one could obtain these gorgeous creatures for the same pains, should he take the trouble to gather thousands of shabby moths?

The layman would ask these questions simply because he is a layman. To the naturalist a collection of moths offers far more possibilities than one of butterflies. To begin with, the species of moths outnumber those of butterflies nearly 30 to one. In England, for instance, there are less than 70 different kinds of butterflies and about 2000 varieties of moths. A moth fancier, therefore, can form a cabinet many times more extensive and various than is practicable to a con-

ERNST SCHWARZ

noisseur of butterflies. In the next place, the moth as a thing of beauty should not be judged by its poor relation—the familiar and ugly household nuisance. It is true that as a general thing the coloring of moths is less gaudy than that of their cousins, the butterflies. But it is also true that some kinds of moths can put most butterflies to shame by the superior brilliance of their dress; and that there are hundreds of species presenting a sober richness of coloring, and above all a delicacy and symmetry in the designs figured upon their apparel, which to one of discriminating taste are often preferable to the more showy splendors of the butterfly.

These reasons will explain why Schwarz has devoted a quarter of a century to an ardent pursuit of the moth in all of its forms and kinds. He has examples of nearly every species known in the United States, mostly caught by himself, and in addition many individuals of foreign species, obtained by exchange with other collectors. His gallery, which he keeps at his home, is considered one of the most complete private collections in the West.

Wonder at the extent of the collection is increased by the fact that his work—Schwarz is a dairyman—occupies most of his time. He must be at his barns early in the morning and late in the evening. Only in the middle of the day has he been able to find time for the pursuit of his hobby. This increased his difficulties, because moths, which are night fliers, are at noon usually tucked away for a nap in some hidden place. At night they are more easily trapped, owing to the fatal fascination produced upon them by a strong light, to which they will flock in numbers.

However, he has lessened this handicap by his ability to distinguish the caterpillars of the various species of moths, which, although they hide themselves beneath leaves of the same color as their body, may still be found and captured in the daytime. He takes them to a laboratory fitted up in the front room of his home, and there has often watched one of the most beautiful and marvelous transformations in nature.

As is well known, butterflies and moths undergo four stages of life, each so different from the other that it would seem impossible for the same individual to pass through the cycle. First is the egg, which becomes a caterpillar. This, in turn, buries itself in a grave of its own building—a cocoon spun of fine, silky threads. In due time the tomb opens and the perfect insect emerges, winged for flight and often more gorgeously arrayed than Solomon in all his glory. Therefore, in the poetry and religion of many lands, the butterfly is pictured as a type of the soul and its resurrection.

Among his many rare specimens, Schwarz is proudest of his examples of *Tetania*, a brilliantly colored moth of medium size, which, he asserts, only two collectors save himself have ever had the good fortune to capture. One of these was a man named Dodge in Louisiana, whose entire collection was destroyed by fire. Another specimen of the *Tetania* was taken in one of the Northern States. Schwarz captured several of the species in 1904. He sent four to Dodge, to console him for the loss of his specimen, and two to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

Schwarz is largely a self-taught naturalist, having begun the study of insects when a boy in Germany. He has acquired a large library of books on entomology, which he has studied devotedly in his spare moments. In consequence, he is able to classify any moth almost at a glance, and knows the Latin names of all the species in his collection.

While none of the 6000 specimens in his chief col-

(Continued on Page 15.)

# A TIP IN TIME

By JOHN TAINTOR FOOTE

## Fourth of the "Blister" Jones Stories

**B**LISTER was silent as we left the theater. I had chosen the play because I had fancied it would particularly appeal to him. The name itself—a characterization of a race-horse tout—had been acceptably done by a competent young actor. The author had hewn as close to realism as his clever lines would permit. There had been a wealth of Blister's own vernacular used on the stage during the evening, and I had rather enjoyed it all. But Blister, it was now evident, had been disappointed.

"You didn't like it," I said tentatively, as I steered him toward the blazing word "Rathskeller," a block down the street.

"Oh, I've seen worse shows," was the unenthusiastic reply. "I can get an earful of that kind of chatter dead easy without prying myself loose from any kale," he added.

I saw where the trouble lay. The terse, expressive jargon of the racetrack, its dry humor just beneath its hard surfaces, might delight the unsophisticated, but not Blister. To him it lacked in novelty.

"I ain't been in one of these here rats ketchers for quite a while," said Blister, as we descended the steps beneath the flamboyant sign. "Do you go to shows much?" he asked, when two steins were between us on the Flemish oak board.

"Not a great deal," I replied. "I did dramatics—wrote up shows—for two years and that rather destroyed my enjoyment of the theater."

"I got you," said Blister. "Seen' so much of it spoils you fur it. That's me, too. I won't cross the street to see a show when I'm on the stage."

Had he suddenly announced himself King of the Cannibal Islands I would have looked and felt about, as then, I gazed at him with drooping jaw.

"No, I ain't bugs," he grinned, as he saw my expression. "I'm on the stage quite a while. Ain't I never told you?"

"You certainly have not," I said emphatically.

"I goes on the stage just because I starts to cuss a dog I owns one day," said Blister. "It's the year they pull off one of these here panic things, and, believe me, the kale just fades from view! If you borrow a rag, three gimmers come along to bring it back when you're through. If you happens to mention you ain't got your makin's with you, the nearest guy to you'll call the police. They wouldn't have a hoss trained that could run a mile in nothin'."

"A dog out on gass don't cost but two bucks a month. It seems like men I'm workin' fur all remembers this at once. When I'm through followin' shippin' instructions I'm down to one mutt, 'n' I owns him myself. He's some hoss—I don't think. He's got a splint big as a turkey egg that keeps him ouchy in front half the time, 'n' his heart ain't in the right place. I've filled his old hide so full of hop you could knock his eyes off with a club, tryin' to make him cop, but he won't come through—third is the best he'll do."

"One day about noon I'm standin' lookin' in the stall door, watchin' him mince over his oots. They ain't nothin' good about this dog—not even his appetite. I ain't had a real feed myself for three days, 'n' when I sees this ole counterfeit mussin' over his grub I opens up on him."

"Why, you last year's bird's nest!" I says to him. "What th' hell right have you got to be fussy with your eats? They ain't a oat in that box, but what outclasses you—they've all growed faster'n you can run! The only thing worse'n you is a ticket on you towlin'. If I pulls your shoes off 'n' has my choice between you 'n' them—I takes the shoes. If I wouldn't be pinched fur it I gives you to the first nut they lets out of the bughouse—you sour-bellied-mallet-headed-yellow pup! You cross between a canary 'n' a mud turtle!"

"That gets me sort-a warmed up, 'n' then I begins to really tell this dog what the sad sea waves is sayin'. When I can't think of nothin' more to call him, I stops."

"Outside of that he's all right, ain't he?" someone says behind me.

"No," I says, "he has other faults besides."

"I turns round 'n' there's a fat guy with a cigar in his face. He's been standin' there listenin'. He's got a chunk of ice stuck in his chest that you have to look at through smoked glasses. He's got another one just as big on his south back. Take him all 'n' all, he looks like the real persimmon."

"Do you own him?" says the fat guy. "You've had no call to insult a stranger," I says, "But it's on me—I owns him."

"I don't wake me up!" he says. "I must—then he stops 'n' takes another slant at me. 'Say!' he says, 'I'll bet a heap?'

"Hep to what?" I says.

"Why, this hoss works a mile in forty yesterday," says Peewee. "I'm goin' to cop with him next week."

"Your work's course," I says. "The only way that dog goes a mile in forty is in the baggage coach ahead. I'm in a hurry! Here's a hundred for the pup. Don't break a leg gettin' him out of the stall."

"Peeewee looks at me fur a minute, like you done a while ago."

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"Don't wake me up!" he says. "I must—then he stops 'n' takes another slant at me. 'Say!' he says, 'I'll bet a heap?'

"Hep to what?" I says.

"Why, this hoss works a mile in forty yesterday," says Peewee. "I'm goin' to cop with him next week."

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"n' he's got a wild look in his eye.

"Batty as a barn," I says to myself, "n' gets behind that's more than you can say about a lot of people I know."

"Speak up," says the pale guy, "before I do murder!"

I looks up "n' down the street—not a cop in sight.

"I'm a gone fawn skin," I says to myself, but I thinks I'll try to soothe him till help comes.

"That's all right, pal, that's all right," I says to him.

"These pretty horses are in a show. Did you ever see a show? I seen a show once that—

"My poor boy," he says, breakin' in. "I didn't know!"

What got into Banks?" he says, sort-a to himself. "Try an' remember," he says to me, "weren't you told to bring these pretty horses here at 3 o'clock?"

"That puts me jerry, 'n' I sure am sore when I thinks how he gets my goat.

"Why, you big stiff!" he says. "Ain't I been standin' here with these plugs for a week? If you wants 'em, why don't you come 'n' tell me to lead 'em in? Do you think I'm a mind reader?"

"His voice gets wild again.

"Lead 'em in where?" he says. "Through the lobby?

Do you want to buy 'em tickets at the box office? Will you have orchestra chairs for 'em or will front-row balcony do? Now beat it up that alley to the stage entrance, you doddering idiot!" he says. "You've held up this rehearsal two hours!"

"Say, I've made some fierce breaks in my time, but that was the limit. It goes to show what a sucker anybody is at a new game. But at that, a child would have known those dogs didn't go in the front way.

"When I gets on to the stage with the horses, there's guys 'n' dames standin' around all over it. The chicken comes 'n' shakes my mitt.

"Say, kid," she says, "you'll hit the street for this, sure. Where have you been?"

"Before I can tell her, here comes the pale guy down the aisle.

"Everybody off stage!" he hollers. "The bunch beats it to the sides. 'Now,' says the pale guy, "we'll start the third act. Pixley," he says to the chicken, "I'll read your lines. You explain to Daniel Webster his cue, lines and business for your scene. Charlie, hold those horses."

"The chicken starts to wise me up, like he tells her. I'm a jock in the show, 'n' I has one line to say. 'He'll win, sir, never fear,' is the line. What another guy says to me before I says it she calls a cue, 'n' I learns that, too. I don't remember much what goes on that first day. I gets though my stunt O.K., except what I has to say—somehow, I can't get it off my chest louder'n a he-mouse can squeak.

"If anyone told me a horse would win, in that tone of voice," says the pale guy to me, "I'd go bet against him!" He keeps me sayin' it over 'n' over till pretty soon you can hear me nearly three feet away. "That'll have to do for today," says the pale guy. "Everybody here at 2 o'clock tomorrow. I'll have the lobby entrance swept out for your entrance, Daniel Webster," he says to me.

"I tries the back door for a change next day and they rehearse all afternoon. I'm here to say that pale guy is some dispenser of remarks. At plain 'n' fancy cussin' he's a bear.

"He's got the whole bunch buffaloed, except the chicken. She hands it back to him when it comes too strong.

"Pixley," he says to her once, "your directions call for a quick exit. The audience will be able to stand if you get off stage inside of ten minutes. Try and remember you are not stalling a Johnny with a fond fare-well in this scene."

"That's a real cute crack," says the chicken. "But you've got your dates mixed. I can shoo a Johnny, even if he's in the profession," she says, lookin' at him, "quicker than a bum stage manager can fire a little chorus girl."

"The pale guy's name is De Mott. He looks at her hard for a minute, then he swallows the dose.

"Proceed with the act," he says.

"The show goes great the first night, far as I can see, but De Mott ain't satisfied.

"It's dragging! It's dragging!" he keeps sayin' to everybody.

"A minute before I has to walk out on the stage, leadin' Edwin Booth, I can't think of nothin' but what I has to say. I gets one look at all them blurry faces, 'n' I goes into a trance.

"More than life depends on this race!" I hears a voice say, about a mile off. That's my cue, but all I can remember is to tell him it's a cinch, 'n' say it loud.

"The dog cops sure as hell!" I hollers.

"After the act De Mott rushes over tearin' at his collar like it's chokin' him.

"Don't you even know the difference between a horse and a dog?" he yells at me.

"If you sees this hound cough it up in the stretch often as I have, you calls him a dog yourself," I says. "I don't forget again after that, 'n' things go along smooth as silk from then on.

"The show runs along for a week, but it don't make good.

"The waving corn for this outfit!" says the chicken to me, Saturday night. "The citizens of Peoria, Illinois, will have a chance to lamp my art before long."

"She's got it doped right. We hit the road in jig time. Banks makes a speech before we leaves.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he says, "I thank you for your good work. Mr. De Mott will represent me on the road. I hope you will be a happy family, and I wish you success."

"Outside of the chicken, I'm not stuck on the bunch. They're as cheap a gang as I'm ever up against. This De Mott guy is a cheese right, but he sure thinks he's the original bellwether. He's strong for the chicken, 'n' this makes the others sort at her. They don't have much to do with me neither, 'n' she don't fall for De Mott, so her 'n' me sees each other a lot.

"She's a bug over horses 'n' the track. She wants me to tell her all about trainin' a hoss 'n' startin' a hoss 'n' fifty other things besides.

"I always lose," she says. "But then, I'm a rummy. Can you tell which horse is going to win, Blister?"

"Sometimes," I says.

"When you go back to the track will you put me wise so I can win?" she says.

"You bet I will, girlie!" I says. "Any time I cut loose a good thing you gets the info right from the feedbox."

"De Mott keeps noticin' us stickin' together. He's talkin' to her once when I'm passin' by.

"He's on the square," she says pretty loud. "And know."

"That big ham was trying to knock you," she says to me afterwards.

"We makes a bunch of towns. Nothin' very big—burgs like Erie 'n' Grand Rapids 'n' Dayton. Finally we hits St. Louis for a two weeks' stand. This suits me. I'm sure tired of shippin' the dogs every few days.

"One night the chicken stops me as I'm takin' the pups to their kennel.

"Come back for me, Blister," she says, "when you get your horses put up. There's a Johnny in this town that's pestering the life out of me. He wants me to go to Frisco with him."

"When I gets back to the theater I sees a green buzz wagon at the stage door with a guy 'n' shoe in it.

"The chicken has hold of my arm comin' out of the door.

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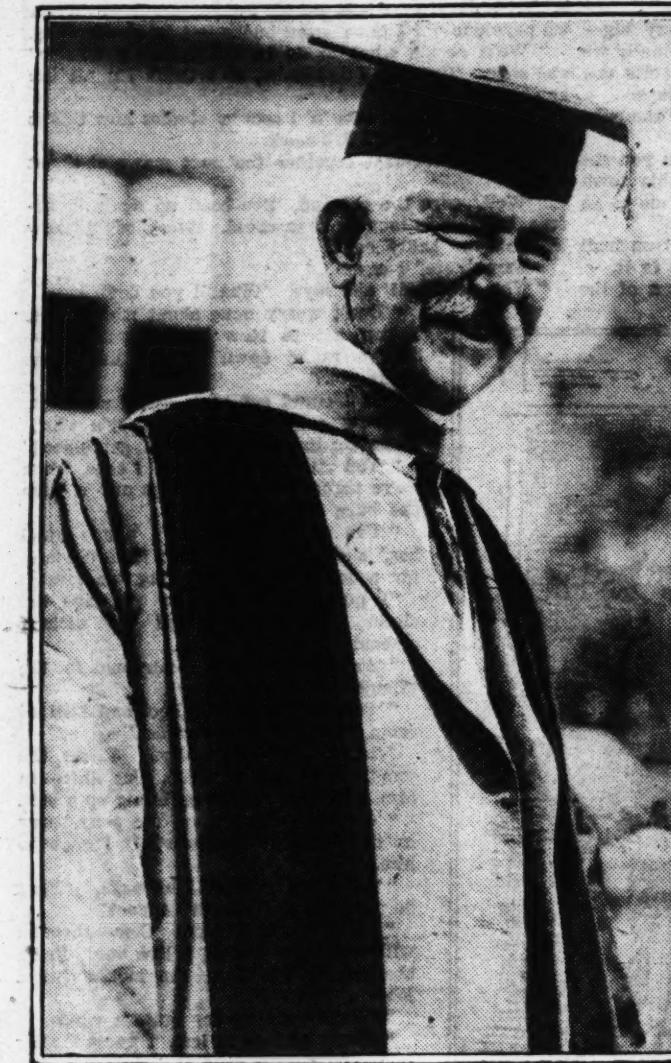
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"When I gets back to the theater I sees a green buzz wagon at the stage door with a guy

# Gen. Gorgas' Own Story of How He Routed the Scourge of Yellow Fever



GEN. WM. C. GORGAS.

**M**AJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS, Surgeon-General of the United States army, popularly credited with abolishing yellow fever, has written a most human book to show precisely where credit is due. "Sanitation in Panama" (D. Appleton & Co.), is the unattractive title of this remarkable work, a title that gives no hint of the real scope of the work, of its romantic recital of an epoch making accomplishment in the sciences of prophylactics. Yellow fever has killed millions of human beings in tropical America, has at times been epidemic in continental United States, even extending its ravages as far north as Quebec. Thirteen thousand lives were lost in the Mississippi Valley during the epidemic of 1878—the deadliest and most extensive epidemic of yellow fever which ever affected the United States—and there was a consequent loss of wealth which is estimated at \$100,000,000. Many lives were lost in our Southern cities during succeeding epidemics, which continued up to 1898—when our soldiers took possession of Cuba and our army's medical corps began the work of stamping out this disease in Havana where it had been endemic (that is, present all the year round) since 1762. How the stamping out was things, but had even made them worse. They called, screened with wire netting at the windows, and the attention to the fact that the very cleanest and best kept portions of the city were by far the worst sufferers from yellow fever, and the evidence was so startling before our eyes that we had to acknowledge the truth of what they said.

**W**HEN we went to Havana in 1898 we knew no more of the sanitation of a commission which held that Sanarelli's bacillus caused yellow fever than we had known a century before. The army which went to Santiago suffered as severely from yellow fever and other tropical diseases as any military expedition into the tropics had suffered before that time, and its death rate, had it remained, would have been just as high as that of the French army of similar size, which was exterminated in the island of Haiti just one hundred years before.

"Being immune to yellow fever, I made application to go with the troops that took possession of Havana. We arrived there in December, 1898. The military authorities concluded that this was the opportunity which the United States had been awaiting for the past two hundred years. Thinking that yellow fever was a fatal disease, they believed that if we could get Havana clean enough, we could free it from yellow fever. It was felt that if we could eliminate Havana as a focus of infection, the United States would cease to be subject to epidemics.

"The city was cleaned as well as it was possible to cleanse it. This remark applies as well to the private premises as to the public highways. Energetic and capable army officers were placed at the head of various municipal departments, and these departments were thoroughly organized and made as efficient as possible. By the middle of the year 1900 all the city governments were perfectly organized, and were accomplishing all

The score of sceptics, who doubted the theory that mosquitoes carry the germ of yellow fever, toppled over a screened vestibule in their haste to escape when twenty insects by accident got out of a glass jar cage.

BERCNER

Surgeon-General Wyman had indorsed the view of a commission which held that Sanarelli's bacillus caused yellow fever. He disregarded Dr. H. R. Carter's work in Mississippi which placed the blame for infection on a certain mosquito. Subsequently the Sanarelli bacillus was shown to have nothing to do with yellow fever and the mosquito theory was proved correct through the work of Drs. Reed, Carroll, Lazear (who lost his life), Agramonte, Finlay and others, including Gorgas.

The female stegomyia was identified as the carrier of a sub-microscopic germ, which has never been isolated. It was learned that blood food is an essential preliminary to ovulation in mosquitoes; that the female stegomyia becomes infected and a carrier of yellow fever by biting a human being during the first three or four days of the disease; and that it cannot transmit the disease until nine to twenty days after it has bitten a yellow fever patient. It was believed for a time that persons might be rendered immune by being infected under favorable circumstances and so given yellow fever in a mild form. This did not prove true; but was the reason for much experimentation and high hope. Dr. Gorgas tells the following apropos story:

"We announced that we were ready at Las Animas Hospital to immunize against this disease anyone who wished to be treated in this way. There was no lack of applicants. This was in February, 1901. Most of the work of the Army Board had been done during the preceding fall, and at this time we had only one infected mosquito left, which had been given us by Dr. Reed. This old lady was a veteran in every sense. She

had given several people yellow fever, but her greatest claim to celebrity was the fact that it had been 57 days between the first case of fever and the last one which she had given.

"In all Havana there is probably not a single fire-place or other means of artificial heat, so we sent to the United States and imported an oil stove wherewith to keep her ladyship's room always at summer temperature. Her home was a large glass jar on a table in the center of a sunshiny room. In this jar was hung a lump of white sugar on which she fed when hungry, and to this was added now and then a small piece of banana. A small vessel containing water was also kept in the jar. In order that she might have a plentiful supply of fresh air, the glass top was not placed upon the jar, but a sleeve of mosquito netting was tied over its top.

"One morning about daylight I got a message stating that her ladyship was in a most critical and desperate plight, as some time during the night she had gotten her wing caught in a mesh of the mosquito netting, and had struggled to free herself for so long a time that when she was discovered by the attendant in the morning, she was almost dead. I rapidly dressed and hurried to the hospital. Similar messages had been sent to Dr. Ross and Dr. Guiteras. We found her condition even worse than had been represented. Two or three of the doctors on the staff of the hospital had been promptly called in, and the services of several of our trained nurses had been likewise obtained. Her wing had been gently liberated from the mesh of the netting, and her ladyship laid upon a soft bed of cotton batting. The oil stove was started up, and the room brought to a very hot summer temperature, but it was all of no avail. She finally ceased to kick about 9 o'clock in the morning, and died with a larger attendance of doctors and nurses around her table than had ever been present around the deathbed of any mere human in the city of Havana.

"This account may sound somewhat exaggerated, but the scene still comes back to my mind's eye very vividly, how earnest and serious we all were. A half dozen of the leading practitioners of Havana were sitting around the deathbed of this mosquito, looking and feeling exceedingly mournful and depressed. And it was a very heavy blow to the Health Department of Havana. It was well into the summer, the month of July, before we succeeded in getting another infected mosquito, and in proceeding with our vaccination work."

The number of fatalities resulting from this vaccination work caused its abandonment. Much of the work incident to the scientific proof of the mosquito theory was done by Dr. Guiteras who, says Dr. Gorgas: "invited to the hospital some fifteen or twenty members of the International Sanitary Congress who had expressed themselves as being particularly skeptical with regard to the mosquito theory of the transmission of yellow fever. This congress assembled in Havana during the month of February, 1902. The laboratory at Las Animas was the room I have just described as being the home of the mosquito known as 'Her Ladyship.' It was carefully

filled the small room. Dr. Guiteras started at one end of his laboratory, explaining that in this jar he had the

eggs of the stegomyia mosquito, and invited his visitors

to examine them; in the next jar, the larvae; in the

next, the pupae; in the next, the young mosquitoes

just born, and in the last jar, the mosquitoes which had

passed their period of extrinsic incubation and were

now ready to convey yellow fever.

"While handling this jar, the sleeve of mosquito netting accidentally slipped off, and a dozen or more mosquitoes soared toward the ceiling of the room. Our visitors stood for a moment dumbfounded, open-mouthed and wide-eyed. Then each one of the twenty, at the same moment, made a rush for the door. The vestibule was small and would hold only about four persons, so that the pressure from behind toppled it over onto the ground four feet below, and in a moment, there were some twenty gentlemen in a pile on the ground struggling to get as far as possible from these deadly lady mosquitoes."

"Dr. Guiteras afterwards assured us that his mosquitoes had never bitten a sick man and were not infected; that he was only demonstrating the processes of mosquito-breeding and infection that would have to be carried out in the vaccination process. Our visitors

laughingly acknowledged that, at any rate, their sub-conscious selves had been convinced of the correctness

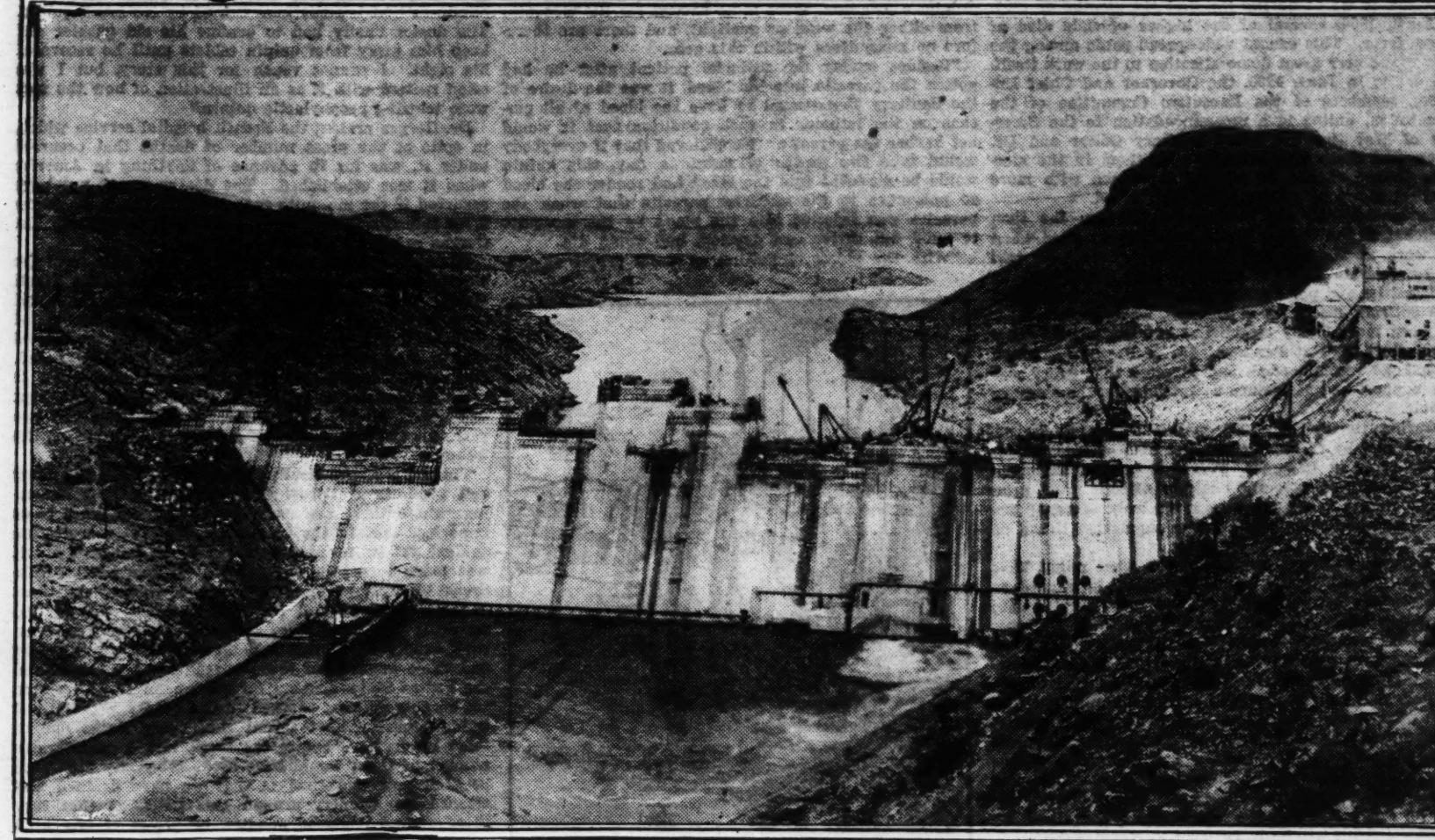
of the theory of the mosquito transmission of yellow fever."

When Dr. Gorgas went to Panama he complains, he

was handicapped by the commission:

(Continued on Page 14.)

# An American Triumph of Peace Bought at the Price of One Day of Warfare



Bird's-eye view of Elephant Butte dam when about three-fourths completed.

In the valley of the Rio Grande River on the border between the United States and Mexico, engineers of the United States Government have almost finished the greatest reclamation project ever attempted. At a cost of \$10,000,000 the Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico, which will turn 180 square miles of almost worthless desert into fertile farms, has been constructed. For three years from the time the water was turned into the gigantic reservoir, the entire flow of the Rio Grande will be required to fill it. This artificial lake is 40 miles long and from three to six miles wide. It will hold 650,000,000 gallons, or enough to cover 2,000,000 acres of land with water to a depth of one foot.

The work on the dam was started in the spring of 1911 and more than 1000 workmen have been employed on the construction ever since that time. When the project is finally completed 110,000 acres of land in New Mexico, 45,000 acres in Texas and 25,000 acres in Old Mexico will be irrigated. Five hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of solid masonry will have been put in place. This masonry forms a mass, which, if placed on a tract of land of the dimensions of an ordinary city block, would cover the tract to a height equal to that of a 13-story building. This masonry has been placed at the rate of 1225 cubic yards daily.

All the gates of the dam have been put in place and the water in the reservoir stands at 37 feet above the old river bed. When it is filled the average depth will be 66 feet.

The Elephant Butte Dam project far surpasses in magnitude the Assuan Dam on the Nile in Egypt, which in the past has been regarded as the climax of possibilities in irrigation. As a matter of actual figures, the Nile dam holds only half as much water as will be contained back of the Elephant Butte dam.

The dam itself is 1200 feet long and will be 304 feet high at the highest point. A permanent roadway 16 feet wide is being constructed on top. The dam gradually widens to the base, forming a concrete foundation, against which the raging torrents from the streams of the Rocky Mountains will beat for centuries without effect.

In the construction of the reservoir it was necessary to wipe out three small towns; and although the population was not large, the property values which were made good by the Government represented in the aggregate a considerable sum.

180 square miles of desert to be turned into fertile farms now that the big Elephant Butte dam in New Mexico is about completed. Cost \$10,000,000, and will make lake 40 miles long

Another town sprang up for the army of workmen. A railroad 15 miles long was built to haul material to the place where the dam was erected. In fact, the preliminary work was not a small part of the undertaking. Plants for the manufacture of cement, buildings for the housing of the workmen, a store, power station, transmission lines and a great embankment at a gap in the hills northwest of the dam proper had to be provided.

Construction of main flumes, cofferdams, excavation in the river bed for abutments and the building of roads were among the preliminary tasks presented to the engineers. The cost, with the exception of \$1,000,000, will eventually be paid back into the Government reclamation fund by land owners who will benefit by the dam, and will again be used by the Government for reclamation work in some other section of the country.

The \$1,000,000 was appropriated outright and is being used for that portion of the work which will benefit farmers in Old Mexico. The appropriation was made to furnish this water in settlement of several million dollars in claims which the Mexican Government had presented to the United States, for damages to land on the Mexican side, as a result of the water from the river being used in small irrigation projects on the American side, thus robbing Mexican farms of water which naturally would have gone to them.

Something of what is to be expected as a result of the work is demonstrated by the small tracts that have been irrigated by private irrigation systems. The great dam will connect two division dams already completed. One of these, at Leasburg, waters 25,000 acres in what is known as the rich Mesilla Valley. It has been wonderfully productive. Farmers in this section have received a profit of \$600 an acre from truck in a single year. At other points along the Rio Grande in both Texas and New Mexico, small dams have brought tracts of land under irrigation and made it possible to raise bountiful crops.

The same fertility will be found on the 155,000 acres around the new dam in New Mexico and Texas. Great valleys which have hitherto produced only during the infrequent years that nature was kind enough to send more than the average rainfall, will be reached by the water from the irrigation canals and large yields will

be assured.

The statement that the reservoir will hold three years' flow of water of the Rio Grande River shows the greatness of the project. The Rio Grande is one of the longest rivers in the United States. It forms far up in Colorado, across New Mexico and forms the border between Texas and Mexico, finally reaching the Gulf.

Extensive irrigation from the river without the aid of a great dam and reservoir is impossible, because of the rapidity with which the stream changes from a raging torrent to a bed of dry sand.

With the completion of the dam and other irrigation projects which will follow a great future for New Mexico is assured. New Mexico lies in the heart of the arid section of America. She has 122,460 square miles of broad plains, rugged mountains, sage brush deserts; greater in extent than all New England, with New York and New Jersey thrown in, but with a population of little more than half that of St. Louis.

So many generations ago that no records are left, a mighty civilization is said to have flourished in this territory. When Coronado sailed up the Rio Grande, Indians were leading the waters of the river over their fields and blossoming gardens.

But with the coming of civilization, led by the Spaniards, who sought only gold, the ancient irrigation system was abandoned, and for many generations this land which will now be made fertile, was left idle.

When New Mexico became a part of the United States fully one-third of its area was included in Mexican and Spanish land grants, which for years afterwards were unconfirmed and therefore paid no taxes, and were not available to settlers. The Indians and their Mexican neighbors had been irrigating their few crops through ditches constructed hundreds of years before.

Little more than a quarter or a century ago, with the arrival of a railroad, new settlers began to inhabit the section and modern irrigation systems were first thought of. The ditches these farmers made soon decreased the water supply in the Rio Grande, so that further development was impossible unless storage water was provided. This resulted in many of the old ditches being abandoned and thousands of acres were left to parch till the coming of Uncle Sam with his engineers, whose work will turn the arid desert into fertile fields, which will again be green with crops, as they were centuries ago, before the white man invaded the territory.

## What the Declaration of Independence Cost Its Signers

*Continued from page 4.*

From the wharf near Mt. Vernon, Washington's home, bore Braxton's corn and tobacco to England and returned with books, plate, wines, clothing and furniture.

Joseph Hewes of North Carolina was a prosperous importer. The Revolution ruined his business. William Paca's estates in Maryland were near the British lines and exposed to instant reprisal. Caesar Rodney of Delaware risked the spoliation of his rich and broad acres. George Taylor, once a day laborer, was married to a rich Pennsylvania widow who brought him a large iron works.

The residence of George Clymer, also of Pennsylvania, was sacked. He was a man of bold and dominating temper. He held, as he himself stated, that a representative of the people is appointed to think for, not with, his constituents. After the war an Englishman taunted him with the jeer that Americans were "but imperfectly civilized." He replied that American laws were not so framed that the poor people are necessarily confined to the same district, like deer to the same park, and that independence.

Adams was 41 years old when the Declaration was adopted by Congress. He was, by industry and thrift, accumulating a competence, and had written to his remarkable wife, Abigail, that they must be economical for the sake of their children. But he was not afraid to stake, in the most conspicuous manner, his all upon the cause of the revolution. He was no less an enemy of England than was Samuel, the other Massachusetts Adams, who was known at home and among his colleagues in Congress as "the poor gentleman."

Of the 56 signers of the declaration, all but eight were born in America. Two were natives of England, two of Scotland, three of Ireland and one of Wales. They were not emotional youths bent on war and adventure; for their average age was 43 years and 10 months. Twenty-seven were graduates of American or European colleges. Twenty-five had traveled in Europe, 24 were lawyers, 13 were farmers or planters, nine were merchants and five were physicians. Each of them, as has been said, "died without a stain upon his honor or his character."

## Gorgas Tells How "Yellow Jack" Was Routed

Continued from page 12

"From the very beginning the commission understood the magnitude of the sanitary operations, as well as their cost, and when the sanitary authorities urged upon them more extensive preparation and larger expenditure, they thought us visionary and more or less lost confidence in us."

"Conditions with regard to yellow fever kept going from bad to worse during the first six months of 1905. In April, 1905, several of the higher officials died of yellow fever. This caused wide-spread panic among the whites, and very great demoralization to the work itself."

"Finally, in June, 1905, the Governor and Chief Engineer, members of the Executive Committee of the commission, united in a recommendation to the Secretary of War that the Chief Sanitary Officer and Dr. Carter and those who believed with them in the mosquito theory, should be relieved, and men with more practical views be appointed in their stead."

"Fortunately for the cause of sanitation, the then President of the United States had been in office when the work at Havana had been done by us. He told the commission that the mosquito theory had been established beyond peradventure; that its application had been entirely successful at Havana, where yellow fever had been more firmly established and established for a longer time than at Panama. He declined to sanction the change recommended, and directed that every possible support and assistance be extended to the sanitary officials."

"During the fall of 1905 yellow fever rapidly decreased, and by November the last case of this disease had occurred in Panama. This fact quieted alarm on the Isthmus, and gave the sanitary officials great prestige, not only among the now large body of canal employees, but also among the native population living on the Isthmus."

"It is interesting to speculate upon what might have been the result if the recommendation in regard to changing the sanitary officials had been carried into effect. At that time, in June, 1905, most of the physicians who had had experience with yellow fever had not been won over to the truth of the theory of its transmission by the mosquito. It was reported on the Isthmus that one of the most prominent and ablest of these physicians, who did not believe that the mosquito transmission of yellow fever had been proved, and who was convinced that he himself had controlled yellow fever acting upon the filth theory of its causation, had been settled upon as my successor. Had this been the case he would undoubtedly have stopped mosquito work and devoted his attention entirely to cleaning up, as is indicated by the filth theory of the causation of the disease."

"This would probably have been kept up for two or three years, and there is no reason for believing that our condition on the Isthmus in 1905 would have been any better than was that of the French at the height of their work, when they were having a death rate of 250 per thousand per year of their employees."

"It would apparently have been demonstrated that nothing could control yellow fever on the Isthmus, and the belief then generally held that it was the most unhealthy place in the world would have been still further confirmed. And while it is probable that eventually the mosquito theory of yellow fever would have become established somewhere else, its apparent failure at Panama would have given it a blow from which it would have taken years to recover."

"At the same time that yellow fever work was commenced, an attack was also made upon malaria. Mr. Joseph L. Le Prince, who was in charge of similar work in Havana, was placed in charge of this work."

"The anopheline, the malarial mosquito, is a peculiarly a country mosquito. In general, he likes clear, fresh water in which grass and algal are plentiful, such as is found along the banks of the small mountain streams of Panama, or the fresh water ponds and pools. The grass and algal give protection to the larvae from the fish. Wherever the small fish can easily gain access, there mosquitoes cannot breed."

"Against malaria laborers cut the brush and undergrowth within two hundred yards of all villages, houses

and dwellings, and who also cut the grass within this area whenever it reached foot in height. This was done for several reasons. The adult mosquito is de-window. The old turkey gobbler that was the pet of the shrubbery, grass and foliage for protection against both of these enemies. Therefore, if the brush, shrubbery and high grass is cleared off within two hundred yards around a dwelling, there is no shelter for the mosquito to fore no mosquitoes within this area."

"Besides curing the malarial patient after he had gotten the parasite into his blood, it was the desire of the Sanitary Department to have the blood of all persons on the Isthmus in such condition that it would not harbor the parasite. We believed that if everybody would take five grains of quinine a day, this quinine would be absorbed into the blood and render the blood so poisonous to the malarial parasite that when the parasite was injected into the blood by the mosquito it could not thrive and develop, but would die."

"With the object of getting as many people as pos-



The turkey gobbler, after acquiring a fondness for quinine tablets, ate so many one day that he had a bad case of staggers.

sible to take quinine every day, each district physician had attached to his staff one or more quinine dispensers. This quinine dispenser was a man furnished with quinine in various forms, who spent the day going about among the laborers offering them quinine. It was the endeavor of the district physician to have each laborer once a day offered quinine.

"By these methods we succeeded, when the use of quinine was at its maximum, in getting our force to take about forty thousand doses per day. Under some circumstances we required our employees to take quinine.

"At Taboga, down in Panama Bay, we had a convalescent hospital where the men were sent to spend a week or two when convalescing from the severer forms of malarial fever. A man with malarial parasites in his blood was a source of infection and of danger to his well companions. With the idea of being certain to kill all the parasites in his blood, he was required to continue large doses of quinine for a week or ten days after the stoppage of his fever. But such is the nature of man that as soon as you begin to force him to do a thing, from that moment he begins to seek ways by which he can avoid doing the thing you are trying to force upon him."

"A certain number of men, when they were given

their daily dose of quinine in the dispensary, would manage to throw their tablets out of the dispensary window. The old turkey gobbler that was the pet of the hospital seemed to like the stimulating effect of the quinine and gobbled up all the tablets he could find. He became so dissipated in this way that he finally developed quinine amblyopia. This amblyopia is a species of blindness that is sometimes caused by too much quinine. The doctor finally had to confine his old gobbler and keep him away from quinine tablets until he recovered his sight. I cannot vouch for this story, but I was often twitted with it as an illustration of how the men were treating prophylactic quinine."

Dr. Gorgas praises the French hospital service which, in spite of the great number of deaths that occurred under it, was far in advance of anything in America when it was established. The deaths would not have occurred if the mosquito theory of the origin of yellow fever infection had been understood at that time. Dr. Gorgas says:

"On the next hill, about a quarter of a mile from the old yellow fever wards of Ancon Hospital, is the Tivoli Hotel. This hotel is owned and operated by the Canal Commission, and for the last few years has been filled with visitors from abroad, principally from the United States, who were, of course, entirely unacclimated. During the months of the dry season the hotel is crowded, and for the last two years it has been kept full nearly all the year round. During these last two years about thirty thousand sightseers have visited the Isthmus."

This hotel is practically unscreened. While the doors and windows are provided with screens, such screening, where there are many doors and windows, is so imperfect that in the tropics it gives little protection against yellow fever and malaria. No attempt at all was made to screen the galleries of this hotel. Hundreds of visitors spent the whole evening on these galleries until 12 and 1 o'clock at night, yet we had no cases of yellow fever or malaria developing from such exposure. If this had occurred ten years before and three hundred of these unacclimated visitors from the United States had sat for an hour or two after sunset on this gallery, exposed to the deadly night air, it would probably have meant that every single one of them would have contracted fever, and a considerable number of them would have died. The only difference between now and then is that we have drained and cleaned the country around this hotel, so that now there are no pools or puddles, or places of any kind within two hundred yards of the hotel where mosquitoes can breed, and consequently there are no mosquitoes."

"The first guests in the Tivoli Hotel were President Roosevelt and his party, who were there in November, 1906. I succeeded in getting the authorities to screen thoroughly the portion of the building occupied by the President."

Dr. Gorgas believes that the tropics is the natural home of man, that he thrives in tropical lands until disease developed which drove him to temperate lands and that the conquering of these diseases (as yellow fever and malaria have been conquered) will draw man back to his ancient home.

"No doubt the great centers of civilization will remain for centuries much as they are at present. The white settlers will go to the valleys of the Amazon and Congo, building up large agricultural communities which will supply the European and American centers located as they are at present with their food supply. But in the course of ages the centers of civilization will move to where a given amount of labor will produce the largest amount of food."

"The discovery of the Americas was a great epoch in the history of the white man, and threw large areas of fertile and healthy country open to his settlement. The demonstration made at Panama that he can live a healthy life in the tropics will be an equally important milestone in the history of the race, and will throw just as large an area of the earth's surface open to man's settlement, and a very much more productive area."

## A Tip in Time

Continued from page 11

"Foh dollahs," says ole man Johnson. "Just then the telegraph begins to click."

"They're off at New Orleans!" sings the operator. "King Ja-a-ames first! Eldorado-o-o second! Anvil-l third!"

"The telegraph keeps a stutterin' 'n' a stutterin'."

"Eldorado-o-o at the quarter a length! Anvil-l see-ond a length! King Ja-a-ames third!" sings the operator.

"I looks at ole man Johnson. He looks at me."

"Eldorado-o-o at the half by three lengths! Anvil-l second two lengths! King Ja-a-ames third!" sings the operator.

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"A certain number of men, when they were given

out. The start looks awful good, but I begins to weaken when I thinks of the finish."

"You act just suffocated with pleasure," says the chicken. "But I don't pay no attention."

"You'll be lucky if you gets a job swipin' fur your eats when you hit New Orleans," I says to myself. "Wouldn't you look immense with a doll on your staff?"

"Now, listen," I says to her, "how long is this here panic goin' to last?"

"You can search me," she says.

"How well, long is this hundred goin' to last?" I says.

"Not long," she says.

"That's the answer," I says. "Now, you hop a deep-sea-goin' rattle for New York while the hoppin' good."

"But, Blister," she says, "at New Orleans you could win lot of money—think how much you've made already—and I could go to the races every day!"

"Fugit it," I says. "You think you're a wise girl. Why, you ain't nothin' but a child! A break like I has today don't come but seldom. If I cops the coin easy, like you floggers, why am I chambermaid to two dogs in a bum show at twenty-five per? Now, slip me the price of a ticket to New York," I says, "or I goes 'n' buys it to my own roll, 'n' then I ain't got enough left to get here!"

"She don't say nothin' more, but hands me the dough. I buys her ticket 'n' checks her trunk fur her. She keeps real quiet till her rattle's ready. I kisses her good-by when they call the train fur New York, 'n' still she don't say nothin'."

"What's on your mind, girlie?" I says.

"Nothing much," she says. "Only I'm letter perfect in the turbin'-downs act, but when it's the other way—

"I ain't up in my lines."

Blister waved to waiter and I saw there was to be

"Did you ever see her again?" I inquired.

"Now you're askin' questions," said Blister.

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## "The Lone Wolf"

In two minutes from the moment of their encounter they stood outside Troyon's, that door at their back, facing a cramped, malodorous alleyway.

In perplexity he brought her to the mouth of the alley and there pulled up for reconnaissance.

"Where are we?" she asked in a guarded tone.

He named the street, and she shook her head.

"That doesn't mean much to me," she confessed: "I'm so strange in Paris, I know only a few of the principal streets. Where is the Boulevard St. Germain?"

Lanyard indicated the direction: "Two blocks that way. Where do you wish to go?"

"To the Gare du Nord."

That made him open his eyes.

"I wish to catch the first train for London," the girl informed him calmly.

"You can reach it by the Metro," he suggested—"the underground, you know; there's a station handy—St. Germain des Pres. If you like, I'll show you the way."

"I shall be very grateful," she murmured.

But here, even as they emerged from the side street, a belated fiacre hove up out of the mist and ranged alongside, its driver loudly soliciting patronage.

Now Lanyard must either yield the cab to the girl or share it with her. And why not? He signaled the cocher, opened the door, and handed the girl in with the suggestion: "If you don't mind dropping me en route."

"I shall be very glad," she said—"anything to repay, even in part, the courtesy you've shown me! What must you be thinking of me, Mr. Lanyard?"

"Oh, as to that," he countered cheerfully, "I've got a pretty good notion that you're running away from your father."

"Yes. I couldn't stand it any longer."

"You've friends in London, no doubt?"

"No—none. But I shall manage very well. I sha'n't be there more than a day or two—till the next steamer sails."

"I see." There had sounded in her tone a finality which signified desire to drop the subject. None the less he pursued mischievously: "Permit me to wish you bon voyage, Miss Bannon—and to express my regret that circumstances have conspired to change your plans."

She was still eying him askance, dubiously, as if weighing the question of his acquaintance with her plans, when the fiacre lumbered from the Rue Vivienne into the Place de la Bourse, rounded that frowning pile, and drew up on its north side before the blue lights of the all-night telegraph bureau.

"With permission," Lanyard said, unlatching the door, "I'll stop off here. But I'll direct the cocher very carefully to the Gare du Nord. Please don't even tip him—that's my affair. No, not another word of thanks; to have been permitted to be of service—it is a unique pleasure, Miss Bannon. And so, good night!"

"Thank you, Mr. Lanyard," she said in an unsteady voice. "I am sorry!"

But she didn't say what it was she regretted, and Lanyard, standing with bared head in the driving mist, touched her fingers coolly, repeated his farewells, gave the driver both money and instructions, and saw the cab lurch away before he turned toward the telegraph bureau.

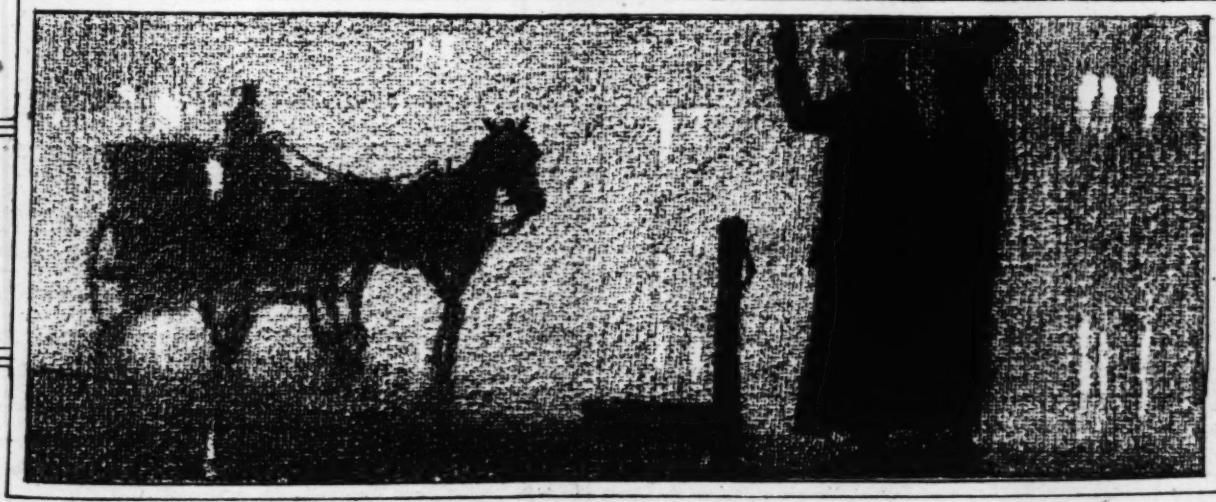
But the enigma of the girl so deeply intrigued his imagination that it was only with difficulty that he concocted a noncommittal telegram to Roddy's acquaintance in the prefecture de police—that imposing personage who had watched with the man from Scotland Yard at the railroad platform gates.

Come at once to my room at Troyon's. Enter via adjoining room prepared for immediate action on important development. Urgent.

RODDY.



"Something else  
I can do, Miss  
Bannon?"



Continued from page 7.

She drew back into her corner with a little shudder of humiliation.

Lanyard turned to the window, leaned out, and directed the driver sharply: "Impasse Stanislas!"

Immediately the vehicle swerved, rounded a corner, and made back toward the Seine.

"Where?" the girl demanded as Lanyard sat back.

"Where are you taking me?"

"I'm sorry," Lanyard said with every appearance of sudden contrition; "I acted impulsively—on the assumption of your complete confidence. Which, of course, was unpardonable. But, believe me, you have only to say no, and it shall be as you wish."

"But," she persisted impatiently—"you haven't answered me: What is this Impasse Stanislas?"

"The address of an artist I know—Solon, the painter. We're going to take possession of his studio-residence in his absence."

"But"—the girl began in an odd tone.

"To begin with—I don't doubt you've good reason for running away from your father."

"A very real, a very grave reason," she affirmed.

"But you've no friends in Paris?"

"Not one!"

"And no money. So it seems, if you're to elude your father, you must find some place to hide pro tem. As for myself, I've not slept in forty-eight hours and must rest before I can do more, before I'll be able to think clearly and plan ahead."

"You are quite right," the girl agreed after a moment. "I shall be only too glad"—she began, but broke off and eyed him speculatively throughout the remainder of the journey.

It wasn't a long one, and in the course of the next ten minutes they drew up at the end of a shallow pocket of a street a scant half block in depth. Alighting, Lanyard helped the girl out, paid and dismissed the cocher, and turned to an iron gate in a high stone wall crowned with spikes.

Unlocking the gate with a ready key, Lanyard refastened it very carefully, repeated the business at the front door of the house, and when they were securely locked and bolted within a dark reception hall, turned on the electric light.

"Solon's living quarters are downstairs here," he explained hurriedly. "He's unmarried, and lives quite alone. With your permission I'll assign you to the studio—up here."

And leading the way up a narrow flight of steps, he had made a light in the huge room.

The girl answered with a wan smile and a little sigh. Almost involuntarily, in the heaviness of her fatigue, she had surrendered to the hospitable arms of a huge lounge chair.

"I'm very tired indeed," she confessed.

"Good night, Miss Bannon," he mumbled, and was half way down before he heard his valediction faintly echoed.

As he gained the lower floor the door was closed at the top of the stairs and its bolt shot home with a soft thud. When he turned to lock the lower one he stayed his hand in transient indecision.

Then he locked that door, if very gently, and having pocketed the key and made a round of doors and windows to examine their fastenings, he stumbled heavily into the bedroom of his friend the artist.

Darkness overwhelmed him then—he was stricken down by sleep as an ox falls under the pole.

(Copyright, 1915, by the F. A. Munsey Co.)

(Just as the "Lone Wolf" is yielding to the spell of a marvelous transformation, the snarling Pack closes in upon him again. See the fourth installment of this dramatic tale, in next Sunday's Post-Dispatch Magazine.)

## For Women With Thinning Hair

ness. Very thin hair; in vicinity of hair-parting almost all gone. Commenced to fall eight eight years previously. Regular treatment with rays every eight weeks for one year. Hair on crown of head completely restored. Entire hair considerably thicker.

Miss G., 26 years. Hair on temples almost completely gone, while the rest remained long. Treated for a year with quartz rays. Hair on temples has grown 18 inches, half as long as rest of hair, and of the same color.

As an offset against his claims to success, Dr. Nagel-schmidt frankly records a number of cases in which he admits failure, the quartz rays having produced no effect whatever. Of the 200 cases, he considers only 157 to have had treatment sufficiently persistent to be regarded as conclusive. Of these he asserts that 129 cases of partial and total baldness were cured, 17 were improved and 11 were not benefited. Out of 18 cases of total baldness treated, he reports, 14 were cured or benefited, and only four showed negative results.

As a byproduct of his experiments, Dr. Nagel-schmidt makes the remarkable claim that, in the cases of elderly prematurely gray-haired persons, the new hair made to grow on bald areas is not gray, but the original color of the hair in youth. Dr. Mueller pronounces this the first attempt ever made by science to remedy the graying of the hair, with the exception of the artificial.

method of dyeing it.

The author gives the following account of the quartz lamp and his method of using it:

The arc of quartz crystals, through which a powerful electric current is passed, is enclosed in a tube of melted quartz. This is highly permeable to ultra-violet rays. Above the tube is a dome-like cover of nickel, which acts as a reflector. On account of the high melting point of quartz, the lamp can be driven at a relatively high power, so that a very intense light may be obtained. The development of heat is not considerable.

The patient is placed so that the areas to be illuminated are 10 or 12 inches below the light. The first exposure should not be longer than 10 minutes for blonds and 20 minutes for brunettes. The vigorous

effect of the rays is shown by the fact that the skin exposed at first turns red and then deepens into a brown, which, however, afterwards disappears. For

this reason, it is advised to cover carefully with cotton wadding those parts of the skin not to be treated. The eyes should be protected with very dark glasses.

In the case of women wearing thin or open-work waists, the shoulders, throat, breast, back and upper

part of the arms should be covered with thick, dark-colored cloth, or several folds of towels, or thick cotton batting. Otherwise the rays will trace on their skins in dark pigmentation the pattern of their openwork waists.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—JULY 4, 1915.

Continued from page 8.

The warning is given that too prolonged an exposure to the rays may cause burning, inflammation and blisters; and, in extreme cases, violent neuralgia. Three or four weeks is the proper interval between treatments.

BUGS? HE HAS 6000 DIFFERENT ONES.

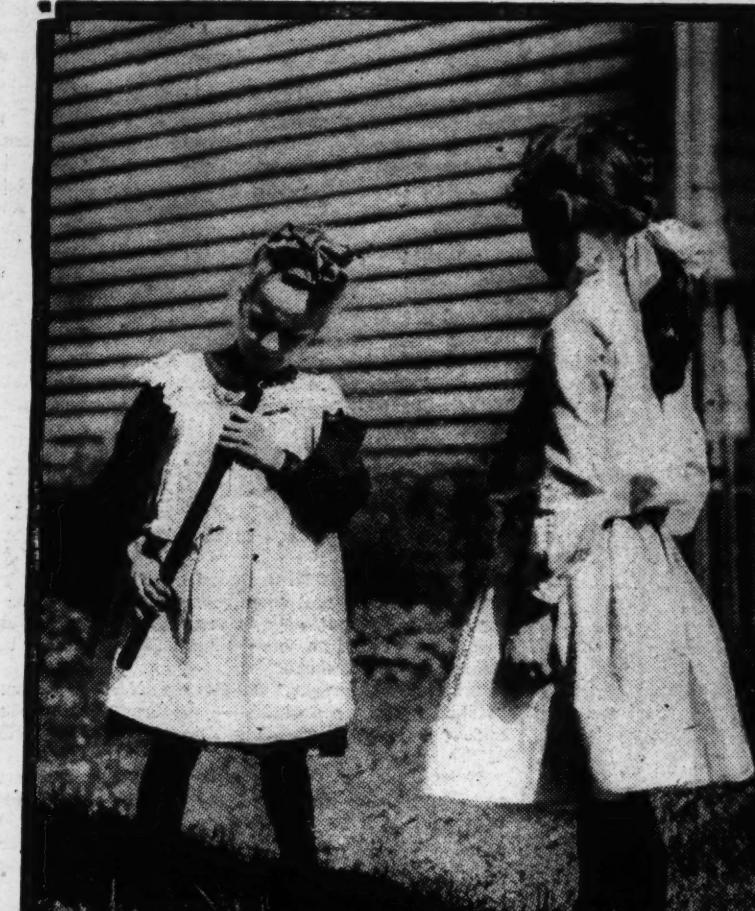
(Continued From Page Nine.)

lection is a duplicate, some of them are members of the same species, but differ individually in some respect of tint or marking. He is careful that no two get into his cabinet which he cannot distinguish. Altogether, several hundreds of species are represented. In addition, he has a second cabinet, containing several thousands of moths, which are duplicates of those in the first cabinet, and which he uses in exchange with other collectors for specimens not in his gallery.

He has made himself an authority on moths, and his papers upon his specialty, read before the St. Louis Entomological Club, of which he is a member, are always listened to with interest and respect. He comes of a family of naturalists. His brother, Frank Schwarz, of 1809 Lafayette Avenue, is a taxidermist, and possesses a notable collection of birds. Two other brothers, Herman, who lives in Webster Groves, and Frederick, of 4267A Holly Avenue, have made collections of insects.

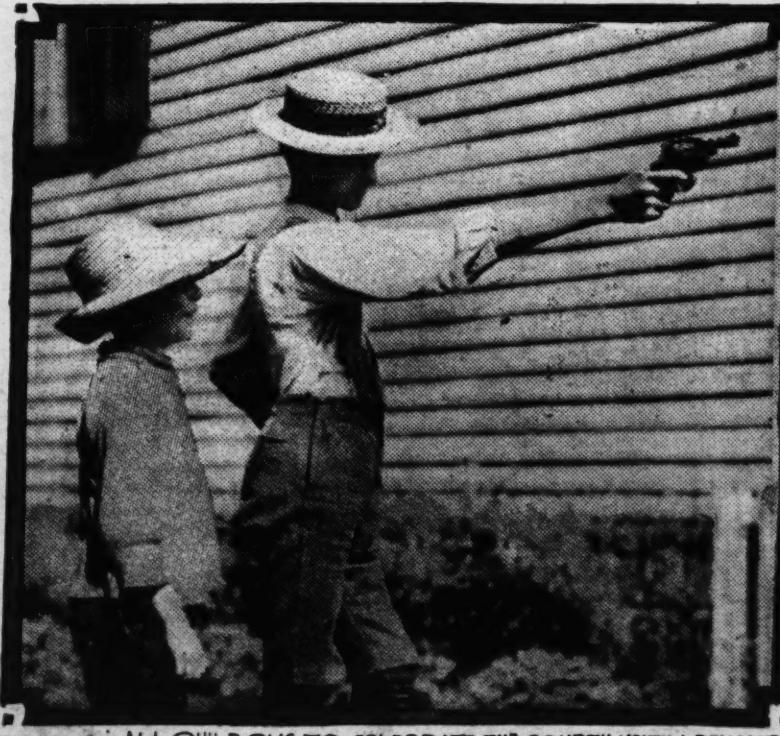
PAGE FIFTEEN.

## IMPORTANT DON'TS FOR FOURTH of JULY



DON'T HOLD A CANNON CRACKER IN THE HANDS WHEN PUTTING A MATCH TO THE FUSE

DON'T BEND OVER FIREWORKS WHILE LIGHTING THEM.



DON'T ALLOW BOYS TO CELEBRATE THE FOURTH WITH A REVOLVER.

DON'T GET UNDER A SKY ROCKET WHEN SETTING IT OFF



New ROTOGRAVURE  
PICTURE SECTION

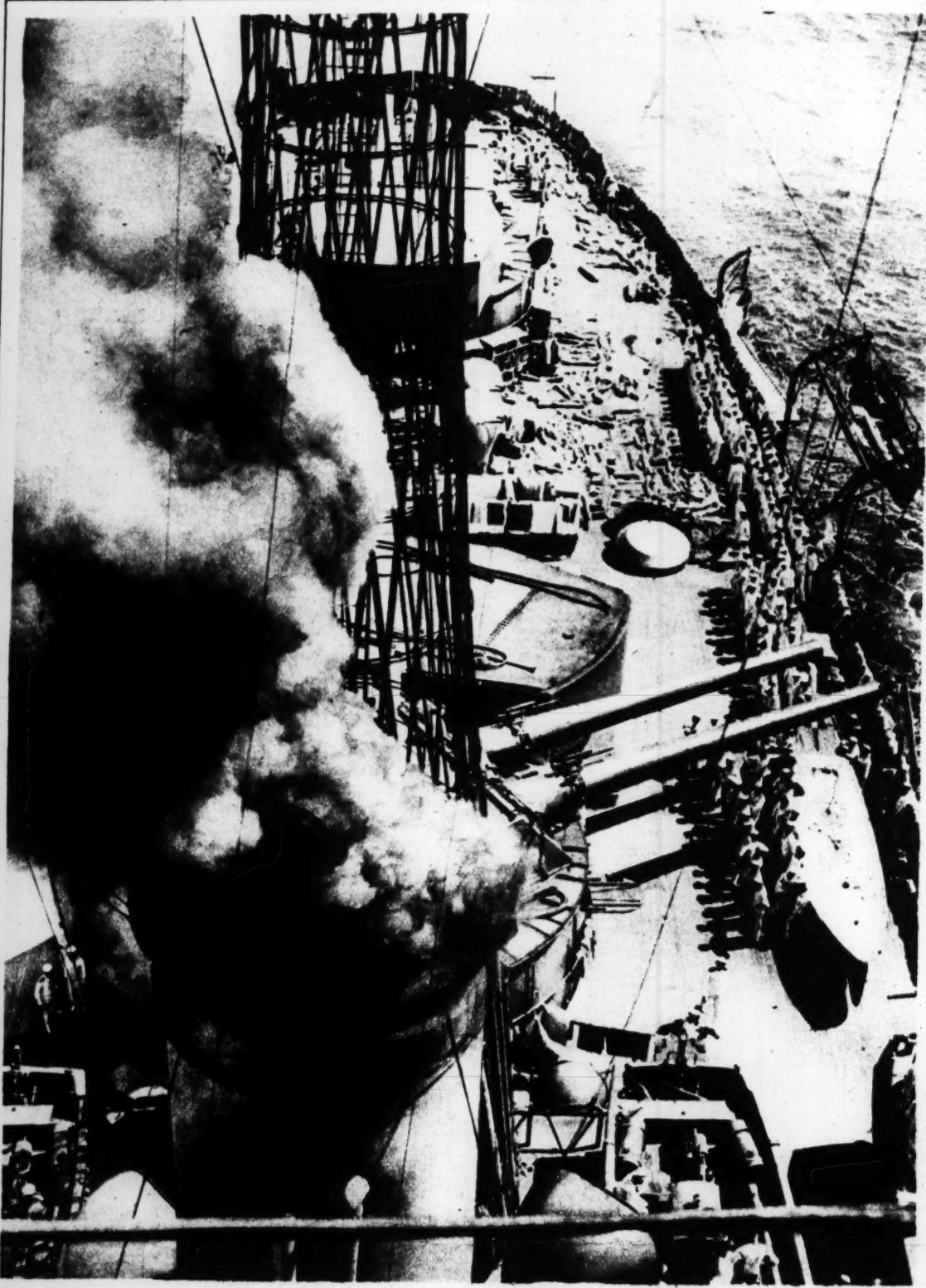
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS MO., SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1915.

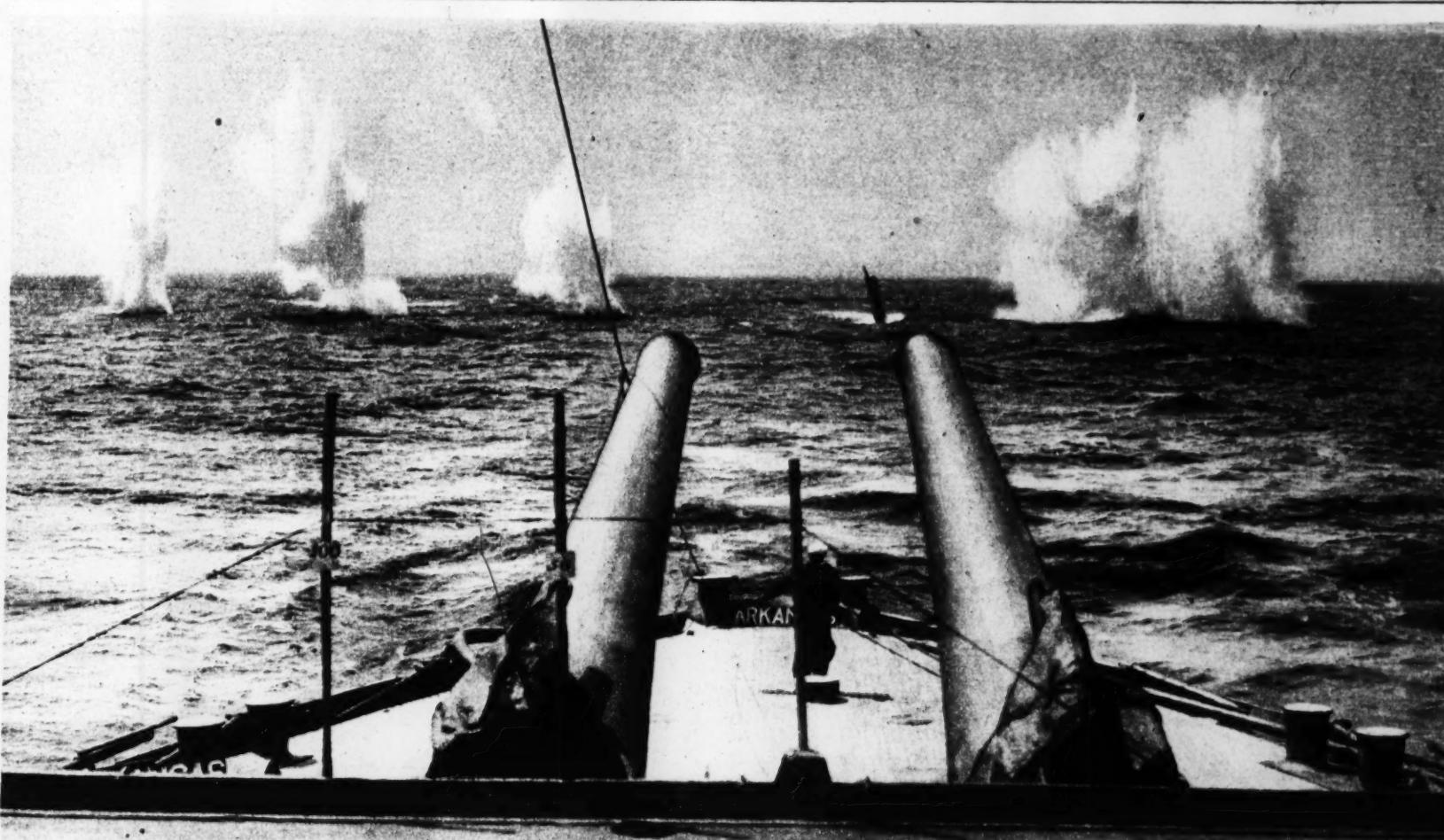
PRINTED BY THE NEW  
ROTOGRAVURE PROCESS

PLAYING THE WAR GAME IN THE U. S. NAVY—

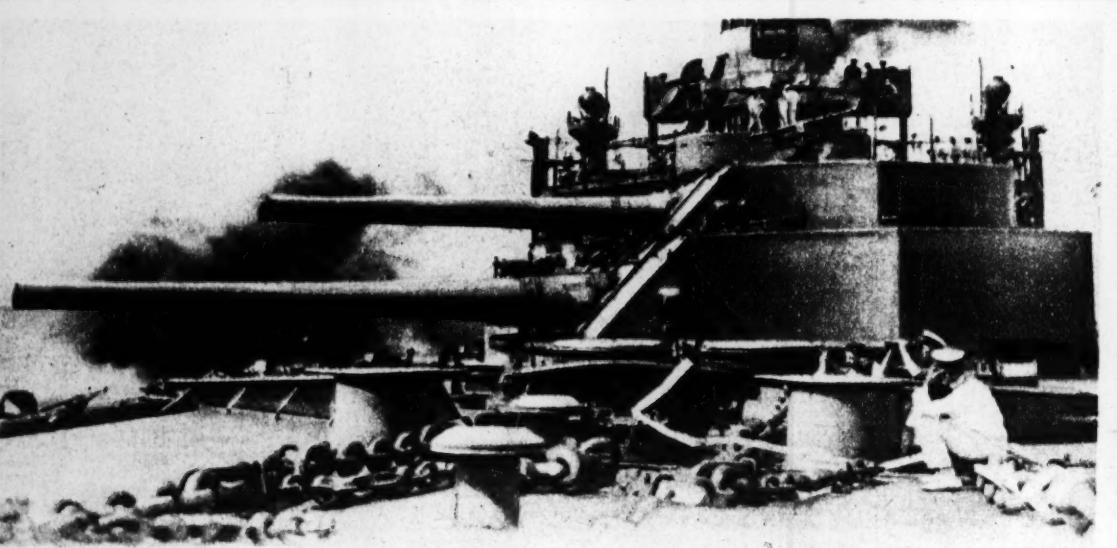
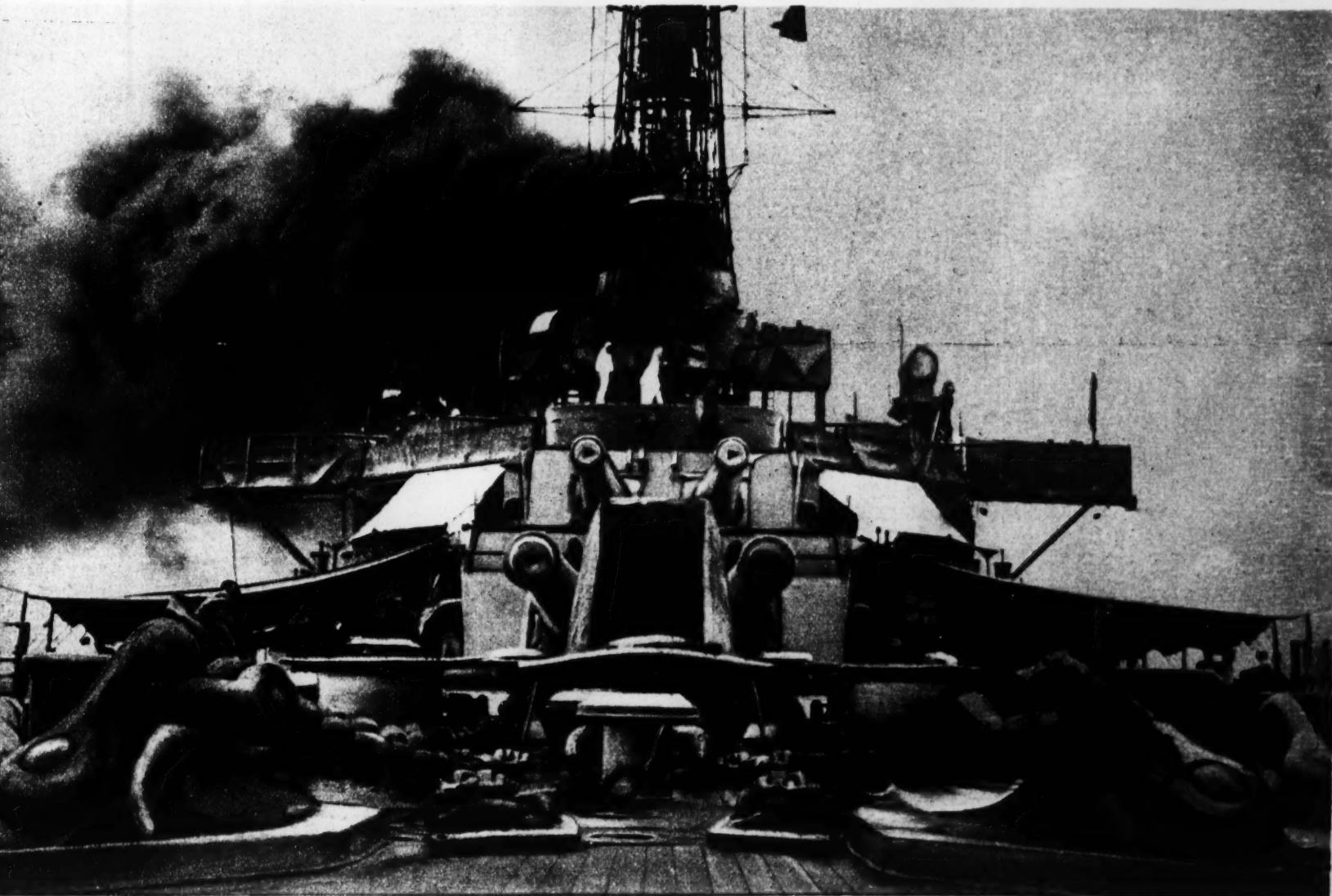
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT SPRING PRACTICE AFTER  
THE BIG NAVAL REVIEW IN THE HUDSON RIVER.



Looking aft on the Wyoming from its foretop.

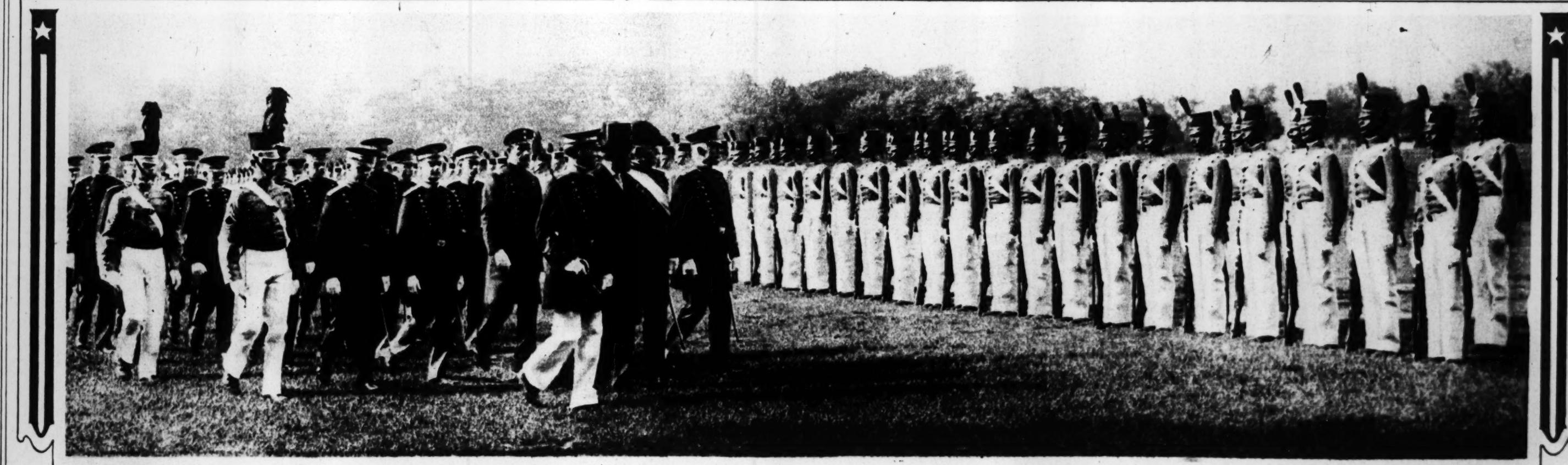


★ Looks dangerous! The Wyoming observing result of a broadside fired from the Arkansas at the tiny target seen just between showers of spray.



No. 5 turret shooting at target seven miles away.

Under forced draft — the Wyoming making better than 20 knots an hour.



★ Annual review of West Point cadets, graduation week, by Secretary of War Garrison.

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UNDERWOOD.

SUNDAY MORNING

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NEW PICTURE SECTION

JULY 4, 1915.



The newest photograph of the German Emperor. Taken in the field.

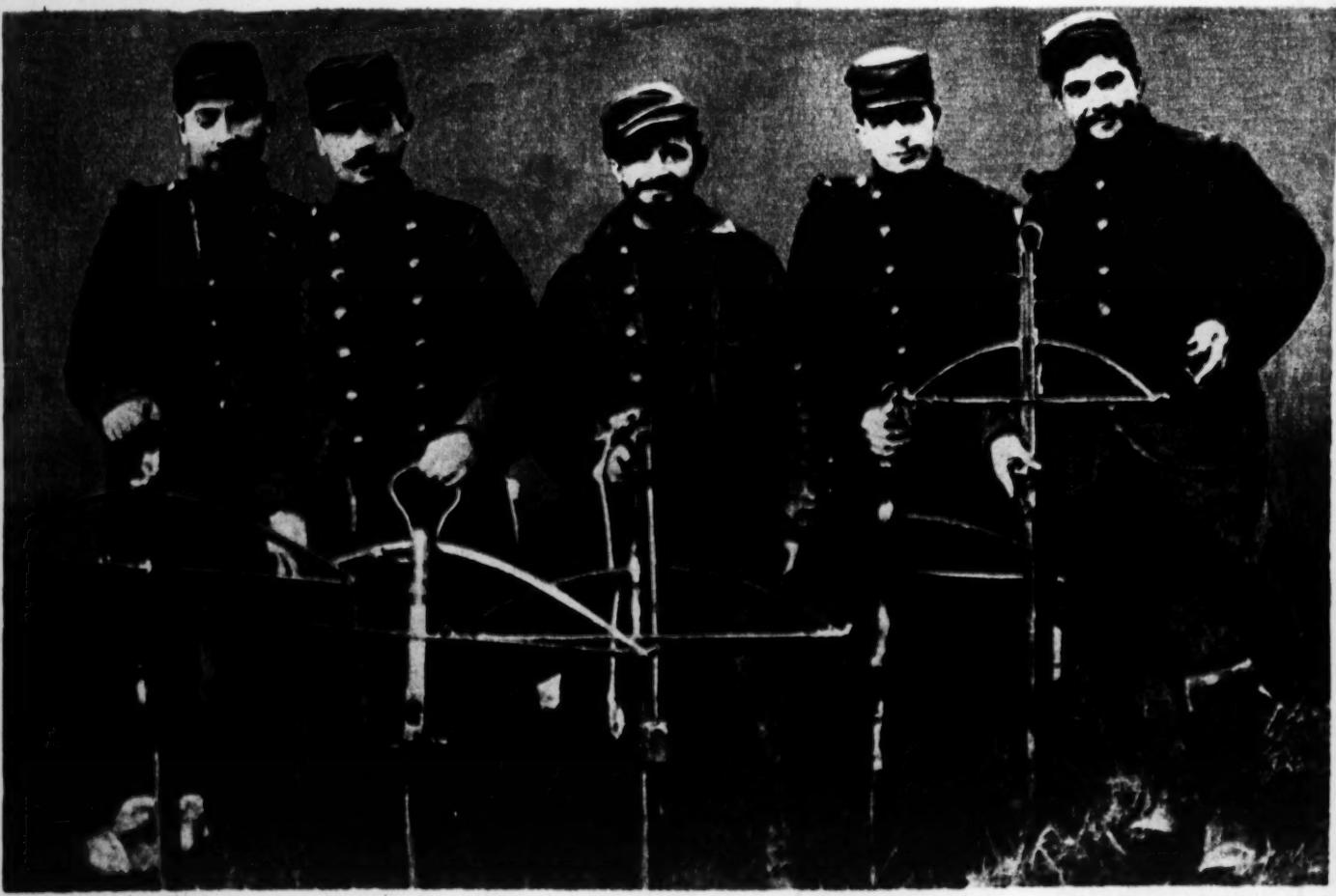


Archduke Frederick of Austria and his daughter Elizabeth, now a Red Cross worker at Hungarian headquarters.

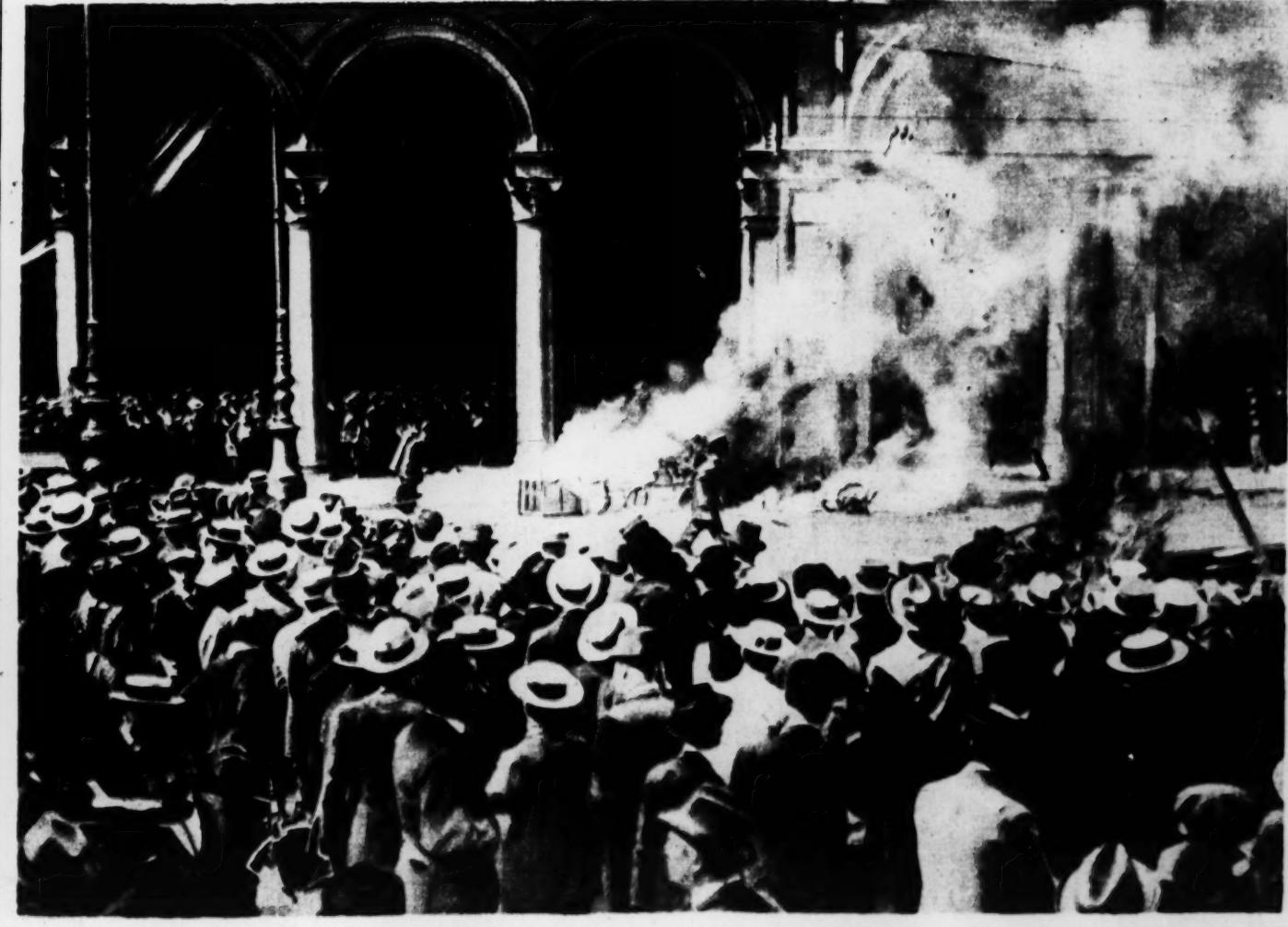


Italian reservists sailing from New York when their country entered the war.

♦  
Typical  
day home  
of which  
there are  
thousands  
in  
Germany,  
for the  
children  
of soldiers  
at  
the  
front.  
♦



French soldiers with cross bows for hurling bombs into nearby trenches of the enemy.



Italians in Milan burning in a public square private property confiscated from Germans.

— H. L. MORRIS —

SUNDAY MORNING

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NEW PICTURE SECTION

JULY 4, 1915.

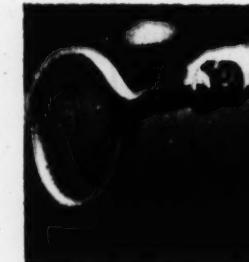
## ANOTHER "MOVIE" FAVORITE.



♦ Miss Constance Meyer, of Portland, Ore., making a dive in the national championship for women swimmers at the Panama Fair. Three years ago she could not swim at all. ♦



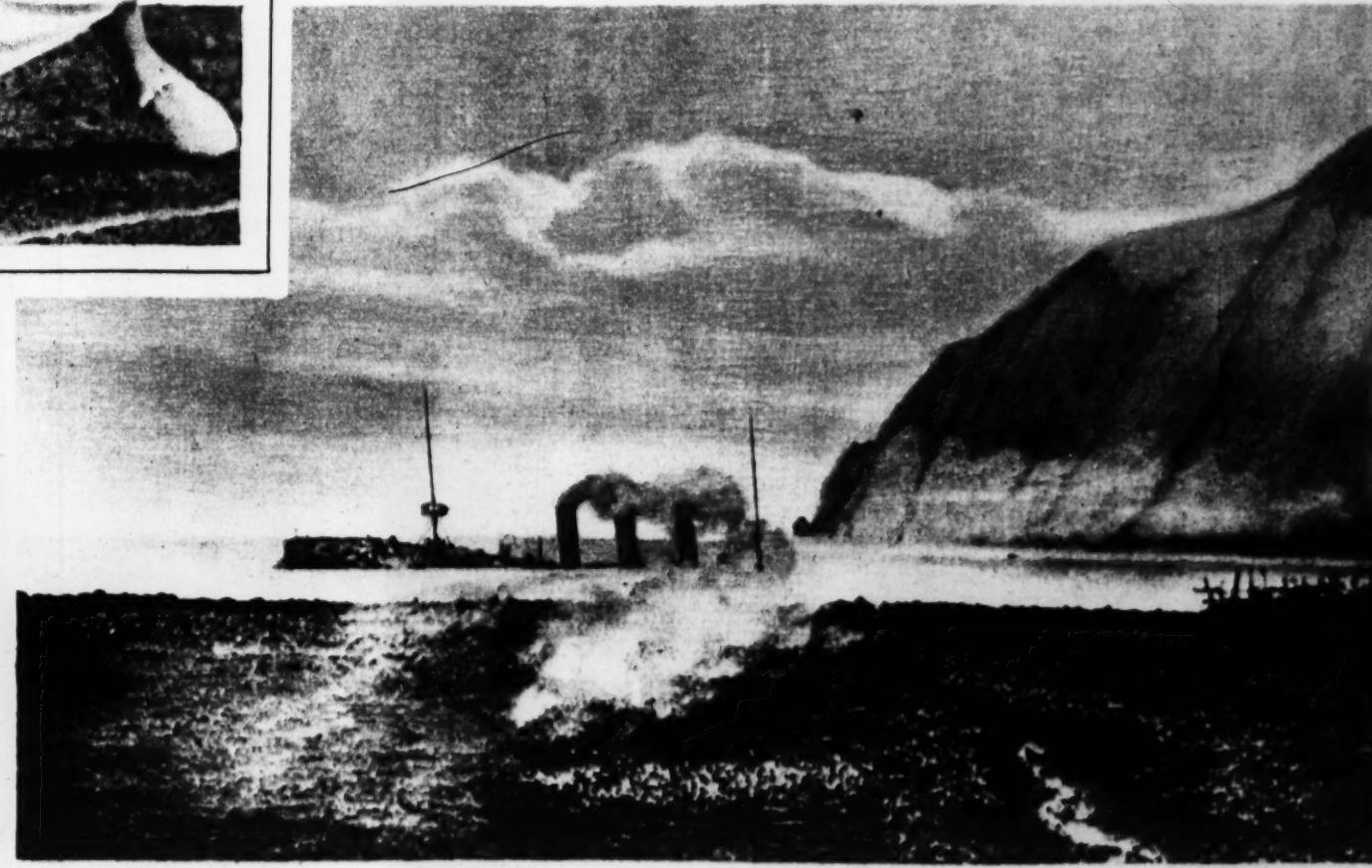
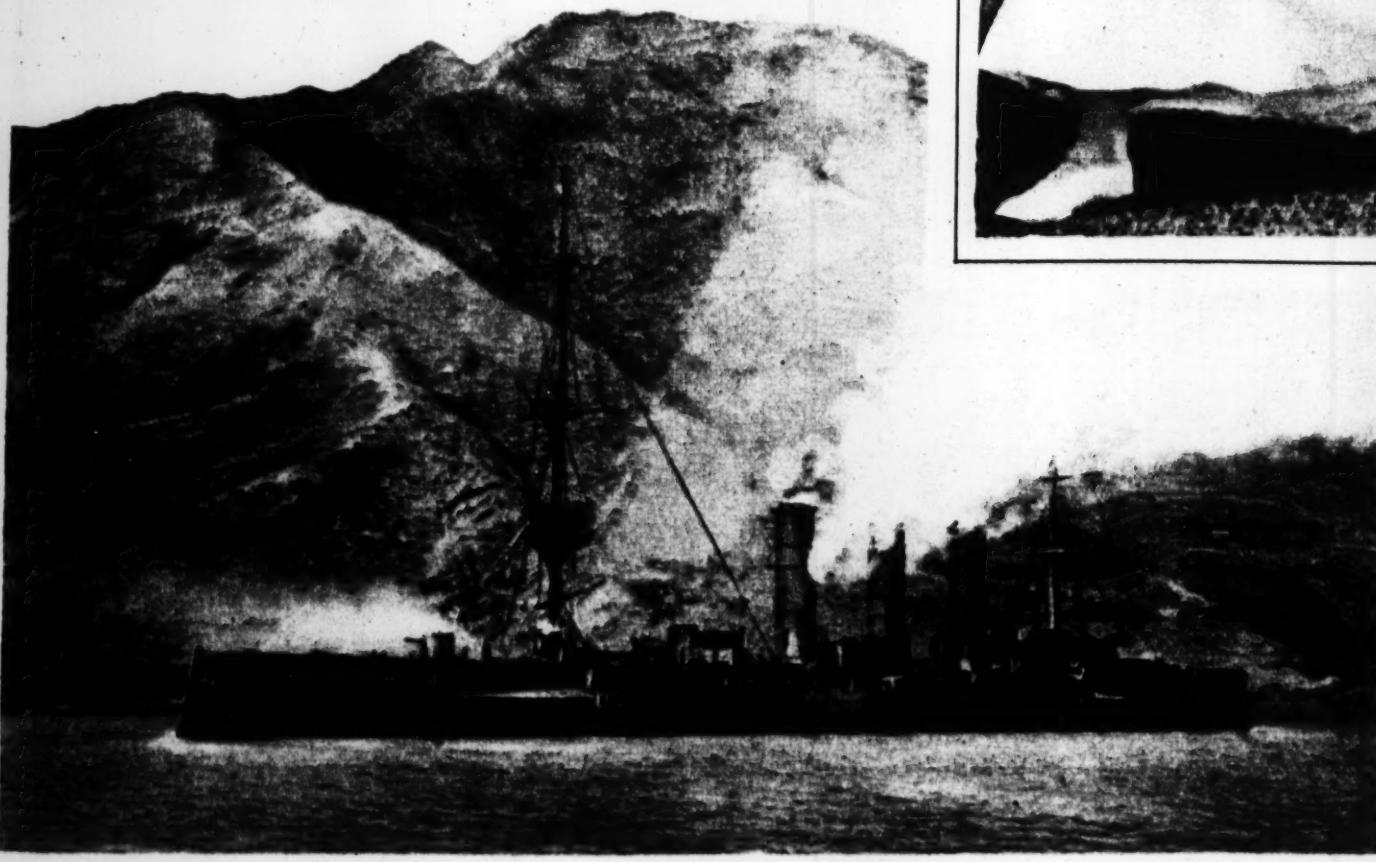
Miss Lucile Pietz of St. Louis — Biograph.



Mouth of a fifteen inch gun on the world's biggest battleship, the Queen Elizabeth. ♦



Miss Molla Bjurstedt, of Norway, tennis championships in the United States. Public testimonial to Corporal Fuller, V. C., the Grenadier Guardsman who captured 50 Germans at Neuve Chapelle. At his right is the Duchess of Portland. Left, the Mayor of his hometown.



♦ Photographic proof that the German cruiser Dresden was sunk by British warships in the neutral waters of Chile. At the left, the Dresden before action began. At the right, the disabled cruiser half submerged. — © BOTH PHOTOS BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS SERVICE. ♦

SUNDAY MORNING

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NEW PICTURE SECTION

JULY 4, 1915.

★ The DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, July 4, 1776. ★



From the famous painting by Col. John Trumbull depicting the scene when the representatives of the American colonies, 139 years ago today, decided to terminate their allegiance to the English crown and become a member of the family of nations. The patriot seated at the desk is John Hancock. The five standing are John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert R. Livingston, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. The committee which drafted the Declaration.—©DETROIT PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.



Pretty heroine of the Lusitania disaster arriving in New York—Miss Virginia Loney, sixteen years old, who took her place at an oar in the life boat when a sailor collapsed. She lost father and mother.—©UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



Miss Marjorie Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Livingston, 40 Kingsbury Place. —PHOTO BY MURILLO—★



Miss Ann Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierrepont Morgan, opening a vacation camp for working girls at Greenwood Lake, New Jersey. —PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

# FUNNY

SECTION OF  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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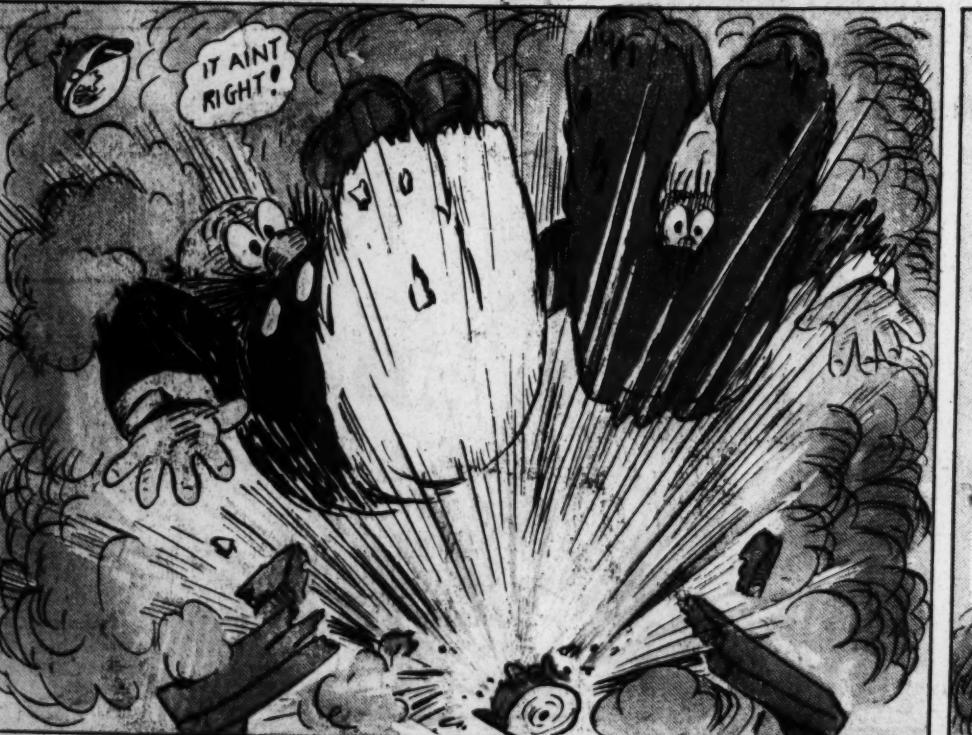
# SIDE

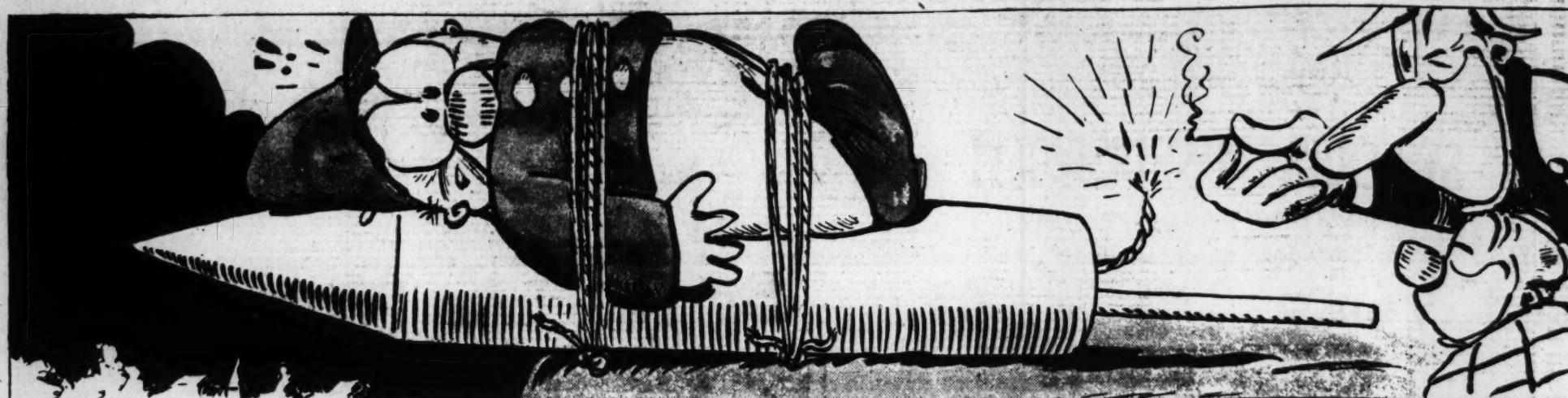
SUNDAY  
JULY 4  
1915

Hans und Fritz---A Chiant Vun

By R. Dirks

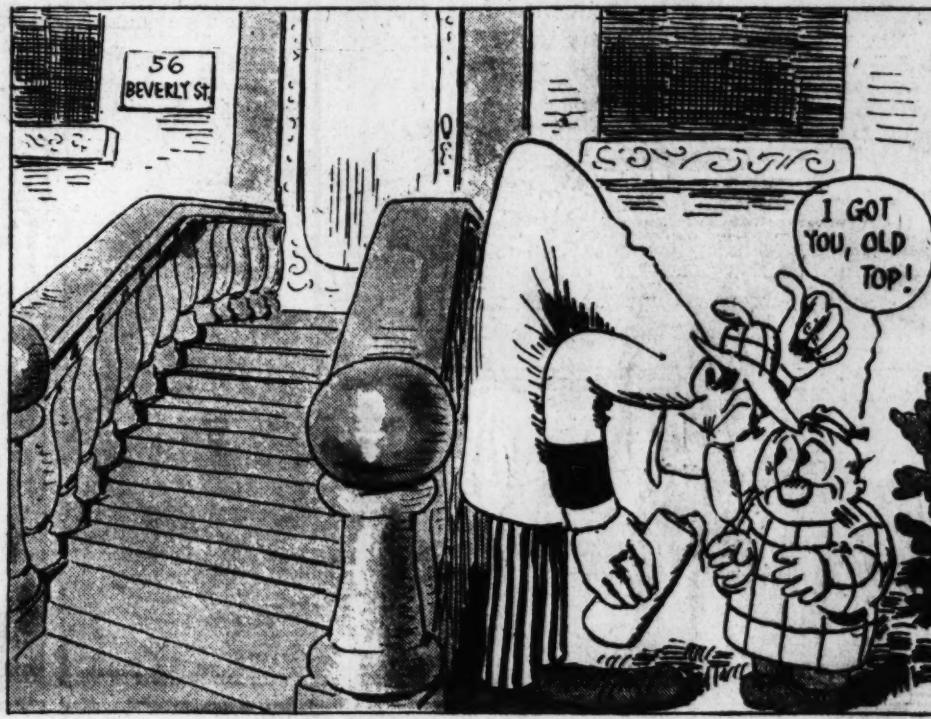
Originator of the  
Katzenjammer Kids





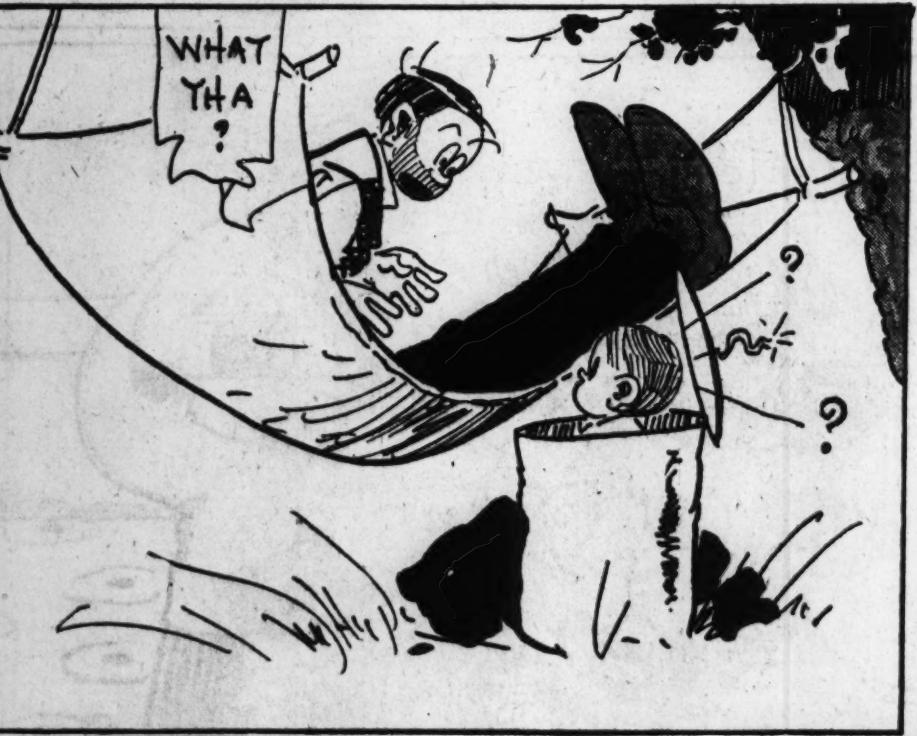
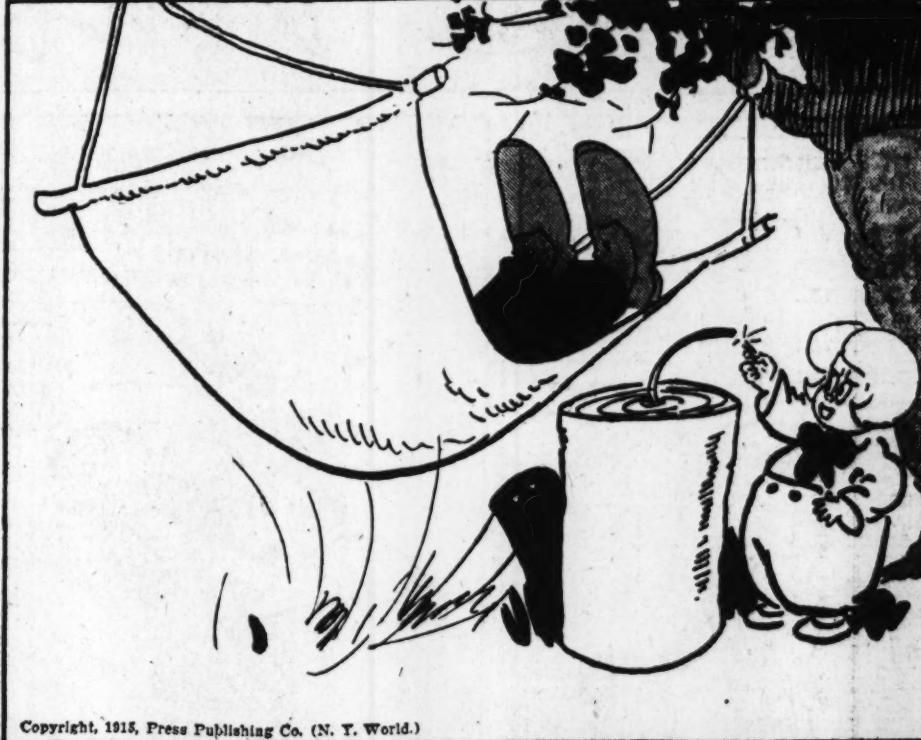
## Hawkshaw the Detective

*The Ingenious Stratagem of the Safe and Sane Cannon Cracker.*



## Nippy's Pop

He Learns That Giant Fire Crackers Are Not Always Loaded With Powder.



Pauper



## Lady Bountiful

She Takes the Boys to the  
Country for a Quiet  
Fourth of July.

